REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

225

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,356.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Galle	15
,, Carwar	7	,, Negapatam	18
,, Mangalore	8	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Cannanore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Coconada	23
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Beypore	10	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Alleppy	12	,, False Point	26
,, Tuticorin	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
,, Colombo	14		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1872, at noon.

	Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	2
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	2
,, Gwadur	16	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	9
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	13
,, Bahrein	24	,, Gwadur	15
,, [illegible]	24	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Bushire	26	,, BOMBAY	21
,, Fao	27		
,, BUSREH			

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection despatch a weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 10th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL... £45 { exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ [illegible].)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees (through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	[illegible]	£4
Suez	36	[illegible]	8
Port Said	38	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	39	[illegible]	9-10
Messina	50	[illegible]	14
Naples	50	[illegible]	14
Leghorn	50	[illegible]	14
Genoa	50	[illegible]	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	[illegible]	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING on and after the 15th September.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. G[illegible] the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS [illegible]PORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ....Bombay.
Argyll House ....Simla.
East Street ....Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF PICTURES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at 1 P.M., the remainder portion of Oil Paintings and Pictures.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT BATCH
OF
REAL PEARLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A RARE ASSORTMENT
OF
BEAUTIFUL PEARLS,

suited for all description of Jewellery, and varying in size from 2 chows up to 150 chows weight each. They are divided into lots of convenient size.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK BOARDS, SCANTLINGS, AND BATTENS.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Hajee Meerza Suffee Miskey, Esq., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramchunder Mahadew and Co., the following timber, in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Ex ship "Timoorshaw."
About 55 tons Boards, Scantlings, and Battens.
Ex ship "Munsoory."
About 36 tons Boards and Scantlings, all of various sizes.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

VALUABLE FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT MATHERAN.

That fine property known as "CLIFTON," situated on the highest part of Matheran, conveniently near to the Bazaar and the Church, and opposite to the house of the Hon'ble Sir A. D. Sassoon. The house is completely and handsomely furnished in all respects, and the area of the ground is about 5 acres. Application as to purchase or rental, to be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A few cases Fancy Toys, Superior Perfumery, Scented and Toilet Soaps, Gilt Mouldings, &c.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

Just Landed,
11 Cases Superior Medicines.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English walnut-wood, mahogany, ebony, and richly gilt household furniture, magnificent crystal cut and plated 24, 18, 12, and 8 lights chandeliers, [illegible]sh, handsome pier glasses in richly gilt frames with console tables, Tucker's handsome plated 4, 6 and 12 lights argand chandeliers, valuable gilt clocks, wall gerandoles, handsome vases, rich c[illegible]pets, China garden seat, China pots of choice plants, &c., at Lo[illegible] Lane, next to H. H. Aga Khan.

On MONDAY the 16th, and TUESDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above-mentioned place, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurbhum Nursey, the mortgagor, the very valuable and costly furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurbhum Nursey, the mortgagor, the following landed property viz. :—

All that pieces or parcel of land or garden ground or oart, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four square yards, or thereabouts, with the several messuages, tenements, or Bunglows, Stable, Out-houses, and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the public road in the Lane called Love Lane, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land or ground and bungalows, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hurbhum Nursey, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the garden of the late Wassodow otherwise Bapshia Pursotumjee, on the west by the property of Dhackjee Dadajee, on the north partly by the property of Dorabjee Maneckjee and partly by the public road, and on the south by the property part of the estate of Nurbhan Tungalee, deceased, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 50, and the said messuage or dwelling house, bungalows, stable, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1872.

WANTED.

THE BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY are in IMMEDIATE WANT of TWO LADIES to play leading characters.

Address, stating terms, to the SECRETARY BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY, Old Commissariat Building, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Clare Road, Byculla, BUNGALOW, No. 5, suitable for a family, in good condition.—Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 90, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET.

1. COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
2. A large House in Military Square, Fort.
3. A Bungalow on Mount Road on the property called "Unjeer Baugh."
4. Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

TO LET.

1. A SPACIOUS two-storied House at the corner of Church Gate Street, oppoite the Cathedral, and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
2. Several apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
3. Two Bungalows at Colaba.
4. A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
5. For the next October season, a large furnished Bungalow at Matheran, situated on the best site and commanding an excellent View.
6. Several Apartments in Church Lane, Fort.
7. Airy Premises, fit for Office or Dwelling-house, in Hornby Row. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, June 24, 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits		Rs. 17 0
Overland Suits		27 0
Warm Suits		35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes		35 0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits		6 8 to 17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts	half doz.	36 0
White do.	,,	22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric	,,	22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel	,,	49 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk	,,	52 0
Under Vests, Warm	,,	19 0 to 30 0
Merino Pents	,,	30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino	,,	15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets	each	9 8
Warm Gloves	per pair	2 4
,, Mitts	,,	1 8
,, Mufflers	,,	2 0 4
Scarves and Ties	each	1 12 to 3 0
Cambric Handkerchie's	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.		3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus Overland Trunks	}	23 0 to 28 0
Solid Leather Riveted		52 0 to 68 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Courier Bags		6 12 to 9 0
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)		9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows		1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases		1 8
Rugs, Best Witney	each	12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets	,,	11 0
Rug Straps	,,	2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
DIRECTRESS ....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 6,

Will be produced, for the Last Time in Bombay, the ELEGANT "FAIRY" COMEDY, in Three Acts, entitled,

THE PALACE OF TRUTH,
By W. S. GILBERT, Esquire.

SATURDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle............Rs. 5 | Gallery..........Rs. 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 |

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Smoking strictly prohibited in all parts of the Theatre.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. HIDALGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MILBANKE are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel.

This steamer having met with damage owing to bad weather on the voyage from Liverpool, which will consequently form a *General Average Claim*, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation, and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).— NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this BANK will be CLOSED from the 6th to 17th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 4th September 1872. Acting Manager.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).— The BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th, to TUESDAY the 24th instant, both days inclusive, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September 1872.

WANTED, by the Advertiser (a MARRIED COUPLE), BOARD and LODGING with a quiet family in the Fort, at not more than Rs. 50 per month. Apply to [illegible] Office *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).— NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 225 per share of Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 56¼ per share of Rs. 500, has been declared for the year ending 30th June last, and will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS on the register this day, on and after MONDAY, the 16th September 1872, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September 1872.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light-Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh oil* from the liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES;
Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark
of
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

Clarets.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	,,	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pts	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Qts	30 0	34 0
Do. do.	Pts	16 0	18 0

Burgundies.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD; full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, Superior	,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, Superior	,,	20 0	23 0
Do Do	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, Rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

Sauternes.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

MR EDWARD MILLE[illegible] has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st JANUARY 1872.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).— NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1872, at 3½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1872.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per SHARE for the year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 2nd September, to the shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.) —NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon precisely, for the purpose of considering a resolution which will be proposed by the Directors to the Meeting, for altering certain of the regulations of the Company, and for making new regulations, to the exclusion of, or in addition to, such regulations, and of adopting such resolution, with or without modification, or otherwise, as the Meeting may deem fit.

By Order of the Board,
R. O. SAWERS,
Chief Manager.

London, 31st July 1872.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Parcels not exceeding ½ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ½ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.
A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westpa. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MEDICAL HINTS

FOR THE DISTRICTS,
AND
COMPANION TO THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,
ARRANGED FOR
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND CAMP FOLLOWERS,
AND
FOR ALL WHO ARE CUT OFF FROM ORAL MEDICAL ADVICE.
BY
A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.

Bombay ....THACKER, VINING, & Co
Calcutta ....THACKER, SPINK, & Co

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING,
THE
ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW,
FOR AUGUST, 1872.

CONTENTS.

Some Thoughts on our Colonis[illegible] [illegible]uthor of "The
The Cravens of the Cravensc[illegible]
Tenants of Moore Lodge."
The Potheen Makers. An Irish Ta[illegible]
The Adventures of Three Englishm[illegible] Russians in South Africa. With 5 Illustrations.
Paul Maxwell's Career.
The Fatal Inheritance. By Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c. With Illustration.
Voices from the Street. The Pharisee and the Sinner.
The Most Beautiful of the Three. A Judicial Difficulty. Translated from the Hungarian of Maurus Jokai, by Sir John Bowring.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Recollections of School-Days in an American Female Seminary.
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, AND SEARLE,
188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Dr. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to Begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CA[illegible] AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

P. GRANT AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS. PUBLISHERS. STATIONERS. NEWS AGENTS, &c.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
WARRANTED BY THE BEST MAKERS;
THEODOLITES AND LEVELS BY TROUGHTON AND SIMMS;
TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS;
SURVEYORS' AND ENGINEERS' REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S DRAWING PAPERS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS;
PARIAN STATUETTES BY COPELAND,
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SACHE, LYON, &c.;
CHUBB'S AND ALLEN'S DESPATCH BOXES;
TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, TOURISTS' CASES;
TUCKER'S LAMPS AND LANTERNS;
DE LA RUE'S AND DOBB'S STATIONERY;
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS; COPYING PRESSES;
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
CAMP BEDS, AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS;
TRANTER'S SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS;
LANCASTER'S DOUBLE C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS;
DOUBLE RIFLES BY HENRY AND LANCASTER;
DERRINGER PISTOLS, TRANTER'S AND WEBBY'S REVOLVERS;
SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS;
GALVANIC BATTERIES, ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS;
NEWTON'S PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS;
PORTABLE PRINTING PRESSES, POSTAGE SCALES;
TRAVELLERS' CANTEENS, TIFFIN BASKETS, SPIRIT FLASKS, &c.;
CRICKET, BILLIARD, CROQUET, CHESS, AND OTHER GYMKHANA KIT;
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS, FRAMED OR UNFRAMED;
THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, PLUVIOMETERS;
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
MURRAY'S AND BAEDEKER'S HAND-BOOKS FOR OVERLAND TRAVELLERS;
STANDARD AND NEW WORKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE;
NEWSPAPERS SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM ENGLAND;
SUBSCRIPTION LIST ON APPLICATION;
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BAGSTER'S BIBLES, BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LIGHT READING FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.
Agents in Calcutta :—THACKER, SPINK & Co.
Agents in London :—W. THACKER & Co.

BOMBAY :—THACKER, VINING & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.	THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE NYNEETAL CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

THE CAWNPORE CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES	{ 44, Mark Lane, E.C. 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Place du Champ du Mars.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, Hare Street.
BOMBAY HOUSE	Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS, comprising every possible requirement on the part of consumers, are held largely in stock at each of their Houses of business. A detailed List will be forwarded on application. C. P. & Co.'s prices and terms are consistent with the character and quality of the Brand. Trasby compounds C. P. & Co. do not ship.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry	,, 25 ,,
St. Julien	,, 15 ,,
St. Estephe	,, 12 ,,
Medoc	,, 10 ,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,, [illegible] ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,

HUDSON & COLLINS'

Carlowitz Hungarian Wine	,, 15 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,
Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality, Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts; Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

STILL HOCKS :—

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,

CLARETS :—

St. Estephe Medoc	9 ,, ,,
Chateau de Frands	,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,, ,,

VERMOUTH :—
At Rs. 12, 15 and 20 per dozen, quarts.

BRANDY :—

Tricoche & Co., 1866	,, 18 ,, ,,
Ditto 1865	,, 20 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 20 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 20 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s	,, 22 & 24 ,,

BEER :—
Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen. ,, 5 ,,

ITALIAN WINES :—

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	,, 14 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco	,, 14 ,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 14 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato	,, 14 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 14 ,, ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,, ,,

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—
Carriage Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
In small boxes of 24 packets.

[illegible]EEN CHEESE,
Weighing [illegible] 2½ lb. each at Rs. 1 per lb.

GR[illegible] CHEESE,
[illegible] from 60 to 80 lbs. each, at 14 as. per lb.

ITAL[illegible] RED WINE,
In [illegible] casks containing from 50 to 65 gallons at Rs. 140 and 16[illegible] per cask according to size.
Ditto In Cases of 1 doz. each, at Rs. 7 per doz.; Rs. 6-8 on taking 10 doz. and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS

Bombay, 9th July 1872.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The Adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

Messrs JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE, OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

MADAME STRETTON,

(NEE LILIA THOUMIN,)
PIANISTE,

Eleve de Marmontel, Professeur au Conservatoire de Paris, Begs to announce her arrival in Bombay, and is prepared to receive Pupils for the Pianoforte, both for Elementary and Finishing Lessons. Address in the first instance, by letter, Mount Road, Mazagon.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.

Indents received for [illegible] all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES,
WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure, WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted. COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

J. & W. WATSON AND CO.

ARE NOW SELLING A LOT OF LAST SEASON'S BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS AT Rs. 2-8 PER YARD.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH- MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c, now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES

of the celebrated Brand of
BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO.,
London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

Just published, Price Rs. 3.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

[illegible] Presidency,
[illegible]MITED.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as [illegible] felt by the Table being unavailable for play during [illegible] Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for National Bank shares at Rs. 110 and Port Canning shares at Rs. 440. Little doing in other shares. Government Paper quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value $ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710 xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½ xd.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 31st August 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,891	0	0
Merchandize	13,835	0	0
Earth Trains	...		
Electric Telegraph	407	0	0
Total Rs.	45,133	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1871.

Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,179	0	0
Merchandize	20,446	0	0
Earth Trains	...		
Electric Telegraph	430	0	0
Total Rs.	59,055	0	0
Decrease	13,922	0	0

CALCUTTA.—31ST AUGUST.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were only for small amounts at quotations.

In shares, the following sales and purchases were reported :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,405.

East India Railway Stock at Rs. 260 per £20.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	James Livesay	Clark	Rangoon.
	Tennyson	Hawkins	Rangoon.
	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The steamer Ethiopia, Sauders, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
31	Himalaya (s)	Heasman	Bombay, Aug. 18.
	Edward Barrow	Putnam	Cardiff, March 25.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
31	Golden Fleece		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
30	Margaret (s)		Negapatam.
31	Peshawur (s)	White	Calcutta.
	Lord Raglan		Coconada.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4th Sept., 7 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta anchored.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 9 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyrien, 10 barrels pitch, Heptoola Allibhoy; 2 casks carbolic acid, F. Patter; 31 hogsheads ale, Payne & Co.

Assyria (s), 1 cask gin, E. E. Mitchell & Co.; 2 casks ink, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Cospatrick, 20 cases wine, P. S. Kharegat.

Balkamah, 125 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 93 cases sodawater bottles, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 600 cases cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 15 bales cotton, Aga Abdoola Cuzrane; 75 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Cella (s), 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 50 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 2 bales coir yarn, Premjee Runohordass; 200 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 4 bales wool, Mahomed Futta; 6 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Sphinx (s), 80 packages Munject, Purdhan Sewjee; 137 packages galls, S. Bhaya.

Geelong (s), 30 bales wool, Mowjee Walljee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 20 bales hides, Faizolla Cassom; 67 bundles hides, Allarukia Sujan; 8 bundles and 154 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 11 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 6 cases cardamoms, Ahmedshaw Hason; 19 cases cardamoms, Ruttonsee Goculdass; 25 bundles hides and skins, Cummerally Jeewajee; 15 bales hides, Shariff Salimahomed & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Geelong (s), 2 cases cardamoms, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 3 bundles shawls, Ahmedshaw Essofshaw; 15 chests cassia, M. M. Mesrce.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda (s), 77 bales cotton, and 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 200 bales cotton, and 16 chests M. Opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosson & Co; 141½ bales cotton, and 60 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 112 chests M. Opium, David Sassoon & Co; 37 chests M. Opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 7 chests M. opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungda & Co; 101 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda (s), 2½ chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 8 chests M opium, Dulsook Ramsook.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The Market closed steady, with prices unaltered. In 8¼ lbs. Shirtings a weaker feeling prevails, and to effect sales a decline of ½ anna per piece would have to be accepted, but holders generally refrain from doing so in consequence of the recent improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 14
750 „	„ „	40 „	39 „	7 lbs.	„ 4 14
500 „	„ „	40 „	39 „	8¼ lbs.	„ 5 9
500 „	„ „	40 „	39 „	8¼ lbs.	„ 5 9¼
1,000 „	„ Cambrics	50 „	24 „		„ 3 12½
1,000 „	„	50 „	24 „		„ 3 13
1,500 „	„ Malapollams	32 „	24 „	3 lbs.	„ 2 4
200 „	W. Mulls No. 10				„ 1 8
200 „	„ „ „ 11				„ 1 11
200 „	„ „ „ 12				„ 1 14
200 „	„ „ „ 13				„ 2 1
200 „	„ „ „ 14				„ 2 4

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Mule, No. 40	per lb.	As. 11¾
7,500 lbs. „ „ 40	„	„ 11⅜
6,000 lbs. „ „ 40	„	„ 11½
7,500 lbs. „ „ 40	„	„ 11⅛
3,500 lbs. Water „ 20	„	„ 11 5/10
3,000 lbs. Medio „ 40	„	„ 14¼

The Cotton Market closed firm, but there was almost nothing doing owing to the very few selections that could be obtained from the present stocks. Below we give our closing quotations :—

New Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at Rs. 208	to Rs. 212
„ Oomrawuttee	„ 226	to „ 228
„ Compta and Vingorla	„ 208	to „ 210
„ Akote	„ 230	to „ 236

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—4TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd September, 4-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 12 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd September, 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th September, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 3rd September, 11-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd September, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 2nd September, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd September, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 38 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 4th September, 12-30 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 37	0 6
„ Galle	30 57	1 15
„ Kurrachee	0 24	0 1
„ Madras	6 10	0 20

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 4th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-westerly thermometer 85, rainfall 16 cents.

CARWAR, 4th Sept., 6-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95, rainfall 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind moderate easterly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 4th Sept., 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 87, rainfall 6 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Smith, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Grant, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.

Hulseberg, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Kirkee.

Karslake, Captain, Brigade Staff, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 2nd September, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

28th Regt. N. I.—Major Nimmo, for 40 days from the 20th September 1872, privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, Aug. 31.*)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Lt. H. Lees Smith, Asst. Supt., Revenue Surveys, 1st grade, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from the date upon which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Asst. in the Geological Survey of India, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State an extension of leave for three months in continuation of the leave published in Notification No. 208, dated 25th May 1871.

Mr. C. V. Palmer, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is promoted to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, and is transferred to the N. W. Provinces; and Mr. T. G. Atkinson, Offg. Sub-Asst. Conservator, is appointed to a substantive vacancy in that grade and is transferred to the Punjab, vice Mr. M. A. T. Dick, deceased, 2nd Aug. 1872.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Act XII. of 1868 H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased, from 1st Oct. 1872, to suspend the operation of Sec. 17 of Act XI. of 1841 (for consolidating and amending the regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company) in the Cantonment of Mhow.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent made over charge of the Office of Dy. Acctt. Genl., Punjab, to Mr. R. A. Fink on the afternoon of the 23rd ult., and received charge of that office from Mr. Fink on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

Mr. G. W. Cline, LL. D., Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl. Bombay, is allowed furlough to proceed to Europe for one year from the 9th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lt. Charles Comyn Egerton, of the 76th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, 30th May 1871.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Asst. Surg. Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., Garrison Asst. Surg., Fort William, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Frank Edward Johnstone, of the Genl. List, Inf., for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt. (Bt. Major) John Lewis Loch, of the late 2nd European L. C., Dy. Commr., Nimar, Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following Order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Lt. Sydney Drummond Turnbull, of the Ben. S. C., Adjt., 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Major Henry Evans Quin, 24th Aug. 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major :—

Capt. Rowland Smith, 26th Aug. 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Med. Dept., having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg.-Major :—

Surg. Charles Thomas Paske, 26th Aug. 1872.

The undermentioned native medical pupils of the Nagpore Medical School, who were admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 916, dated the 20th Oct. 1871, are permitted, at their own request, to resign the service :—

Sheik Khyrate, No. 264; and Bunshe Dhur, No. 267.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the dates specified : Seco[illegible]72. Capt. (local Maj.) Beresford Lovett, from the 31st Aug. [illegible] 1st Second Capt. (local Maj.) O. B. C. St. John, from th[illegible] Sept. 1872.

The following temporary promotions are made in [illegible]e warrant [illegible]m the dat. grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept. [illegible]yman, to be Offg. specified :—

Asst. Commissary—Hony. Lt. J. C. Palp[illegible] Dy. Commy. Capt. Dy. Commissary, from 19th June 1872, until further orders. Kelly, on leave on medical certificate—T. Ryan to be Offg. Asst. Dy. Asst. Commissary—Hon[illegible], vice Hony. Lt. Palphreyman, Commy., from 19th June 1872 until further orders. [illegible] officiating as Dy. Commy [illegible] 7th Aug. 1872 is cancelled, and the G. G. O. No 815 [illegible] E. Tuson, M. D., of the Medl. Dept. are services of Surg. [illegible] disposal of H. Ex. the Commander-in-Chief. replaced at the d[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]oldie, R. E., Offg. Ex. Engr. Ferozepore Dive Captain B. J. G[illegible] Works, assumed charge of the 2nd Ferozepore 4th Circle Military [illegible] the 23rd July last, in addition to his own duties. Div., 8th Circle, on [illegible]ned Offg. Supg. Engrs. are confirmed in their The under-menti[illegible] existing vacancies, with effect from 12th April appointments to fill [illegible] 1872 :—[illegible]al; Major G. A. Craster, R. E., N.-W. Mr. T. S. Isaac, Beng[illegible] B. Pemberton, R. E., His Highness the Provinces; Major R. C[illegible] Major J. G. Forbes, R. E., Oudh; and Nizam's State Railway [illegible], Irrigation Branch, N.-W. Provinces. Major W. Jeffreys, R. [illegible] from the 1st Aug. 1872.

F[illegible] E., 7th C[illegible] Military Works.

Major Æ. Perkins, [illegible] B[illegible] [illegible]rsian Tel[illegible] Qr. Mr. Sergt. D. S. [illegible]wer, R. E., of the P[illegible] granted three months' privilege leave with effect from [illegible] which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. M. Vivian is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Apprentice on probation and posted to Bengal Establishment.

Mr. D. Morris is appointed to the P.W.D. as an Asst. [illegible] grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway w[illegible] from the 13th instant.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-C[illegible] IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th August 1872.

With the sanction of Govt., the 1st Ben. Cav. is perm[illegible] adopt the Regimental Chunda system in lieu of the Troop C[illegible] system, now existing.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 2nd Dec. 1871, p. 65[illegible] and Local Capt. M. H. Saward, R. A., having passed the [illegible]scribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of A.-d[illegible] to Major Genl. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Oude Div., with effect from the 20th Nov. 1871.

Capt. A. Harden, Genl. List, Inf., is, at his own request, tr[illegible]ferred for duty, from the 11th N. I. to the 3rd Goorkha Regime[illegible]

The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Officer[illegible] Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Oct. next, with permission to study therein till 1st May 1873 :—

Capt. W. A. Corbett, 62nd Foot; Capt. G. W. Smi[illegible]gton, Foot; Capt. R. G. Birch, 6th Ben. Cav.; Capt. C. W. R[illegible] S. Eyre, 9th Ben. Cav.; Lt. R. T. E. Dowse, 2-12th Foot; Lt. [illegible] Bellasis, 36th Foot; Lt. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Foot; Lt. [illegible] H. S. Gower, 107th Foot; Lt. C. Egan, 12th Ben. Cav.; and [illegible] 17th Ben. Cav.

Lt. A. Porcelli, R. E., is qualified [illegible] as Instr. in Army Signalling.

The leave granted [illegible] A. W. H. Gelston, Instr. of Musketry 1st Batn. 3rd [illegible] G. O. C. C. 2nd May, p. 217, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 27th July 1872, appointing Lt. Col. R. A. Napper, Benl. S. C., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in the room of Capt. G. B. Wolseley, appointed offg. Brigade Major of Morar, with effect from the 15th idem.

12th Ben. Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated the 9th Aug. 1872, appointing Capt. M. J. Moore, on promotion to his present rank, to officiate as Adjt., with effect from the 16th May 1872.

8th N.I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 28th July 1872, making the following temporary arrangements during the absence of Major A. Taylor, 2nd in Comd., and Lt. C. J. Walter, Adjt., at Dum Dum, for the purpose of undergoing a course of musketry instruction :—

Capt. R. Smith, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. A. D. Campbell, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. A. Fishe, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties.

21st N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Oct. 1871, making the following temporary appointments, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. J. M. Stewart, or until further orders :—

Lt. G. H. C. Dyce, Qr. Mr. and Offg. Adjt. to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Lt. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 14th Oct. 1871, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return, from privilege leave, of Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers and Lt. W. Harris :—

Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, Adjt. and Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Lt. G. H. C. Dyce, Qr. Mr. and Offg. Adjt. to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. W. Harris, 1st Wing Subn. and Offg. Qr. Mr. to officiate as Adjutant.

Lt. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties.

[This cancels the order confirmed at page 535 of G. O. C. C. dated 14th October 1871.]

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. H. A.—2nd Capt. E. S. Burnett, (A. Bat., A. Brig.) to Mussoorie, from the 15th Aug. to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, in extension.

Asst. Surg. W. Taylor, M.D., (B. Bat., F. Brig.,) to remain at Kussowlie, from the 29th July to the 28th Aug., on medical certificate, in extension of leave, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Lt. and Local Capt. H. Coghlan, to England, per troopship via the Cape, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 10th Jan. last, p. 14.]

R. A.—Bt. Col. G. E. Voyle, (late 25th Brig.,) to England, from the date of being relieved of his duties as Gunpowder Agent, on private affairs, preparatory to his retirement from the service.

Capt. (Local Lt.-Col.) J. Hunter, (No. 5 Bat. 24th Brig.) to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation, preparatory to his retirement from the service.

12th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Asst. Surg. B. Reed, to remain in England, from the 6th Dec. 1872 to the 5th March 1873, on private affairs, in extension.

60th Foot, (3rd Bat.)—Lt. P. A. J. Hope-Johnstone, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Lt. A. G. Millar, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot.—Qr. Mr. T. G. Gilby, to remain in England, from the 24th Aug. to the 2nd Oct., in extension.

Late 5th European L. C.—Capt. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, (attached to the 18th Ben.Cav.) to Cashmere, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th Oct., on medical certificate.

Ben. Inf.—Major General W. F. Nuthall, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Genl. List, Inf.—Capt. H. I. Baylis, (1st Wing Subn. 39th N. I.), to Nynee Tal, from the 27th July to the 27th Nov., on urgent private affairs.

British Medl. Staff.—Staff Asst. Surg. J. Fleming[illegible] Bombay, for one month, from date of availing [illegible] appear before a medical board[illegible]

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 9	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	„ 21	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	Sept. 6	Monday	Nov. 4
„	„ 13	„	„ 11
„	„ 20	„	„ 18
„	„ 27	„	„ 25
Monday	„ 30	„	Dec. 2
„	Oct. 7	„	„ 9
„	„ 14	„	„ 16
„	„ 21	„	„ 23
„	„ 28	„	„ 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 [illegible]M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	[illegible] A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

[illegible] banghy parcels for despatch by all mails [illegible]

Registered letters and [illegible] on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. will be received, except[illegible]

THE "[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE follo[illegible] [illegible]ng are now the uniform rates of subscrip[illegible] Bombay Gazette both for town and up-country [illegible]tion to them :—

Subscription for One Year	(*Post Free*)	Rs.	42 0 0
Sub. Half Year	ditto	„	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	„	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	„	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	„	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazett*[illegible]

S[illegible] [illegible]int of address. [illegible]12.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BLASCHECK—SCHWALB—September 4th, at the Cathedral, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Adolphus Blascheck, Esq., to Catharina Schwalb.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EARLE—August 28th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major E. L. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

HOWDEN—August 30th, at Hurda, Central Provinces, the wife of Mr. A. C. Howden, C. E., G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

HUDLESTON—August 22nd, at Chicacole, the wife of Major W. Hudleston, Staff Corps of a son.

LOWIS—August 28th, at Ranchi, the wife of Captain N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

MASON—August 28th, at Quilon, the wife of Lieut. Col. Mason, 23rd Regt. W. L. I., of a daughter.

MAWSON—August 29th, at Mirzapore, the wife of John Rea Mawson, Esq., Opium Department, Sultanpore, Oudh, of a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN—August 29th, at Jessore, the wife of F. H. McLaughlin, Esq., C.S., of a son.

WIGHTMAN—August 26th, at Nagpore, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Wightman, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HANSON—August 25th, at Government House, Nynee Tal, Thomas Grey Hanson, Esq., B. C. S.

POWER—August 29th, at Royapooram, Madras, Mary Ellen, the dearly loved child of John and Sarah Power, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 872.

WE publish to-day a letter from gentleman lately resident on the East Co[illegible] of Africa, in which he suggests that Za[illegible]ar should be taken or purchased by the [illegible]ish authorities, and not Mombas, as D[illegible]gstone proposes. But before discussing [illegible] it is necessary to inquire what B[illegible]n East Africa and if it wants a[illegible] we wish to have in our ow[illegible] [illegible]mpo. rium, where the[illegible] the island of Z[illegible] select, and by [illegible] ere long, mor[illegible] kong. But [illegible] rather that [illegible] and in orde[illegible] racional wa[illegible] in the [illegible] the seco[illegible] unhealt[illegible] that p[illegible] for [illegible] a[illegible]

public interest taken in the subject, and we have been told by an officer of the Staff Corps in this Presidency that if his pay only be continued and 20,000 rupees placed at his disposal he is ready to go and place supplies at Dr. Livingstone's disposal at any point in the lake regi[illegible] of Africa. We learn also that an officer [illegible] Indian Navy is anxious to embark in [illegible] of the old expedition; but naval officers will have a such an ex[illegible]rable chance of being employed in very unfavo[illegible] after the conduct of Lieuts. Dawson and Henn, who [illegible] have so eminently proved themselves to be only [illegible] jackdaws and *gallinæ.*

THE remark is [illegible] nearly hackneyed that no other city in the wor[illegible]ld is so completely devoid of places of amusement as Bombay. No more difficult task is there [illegible] than for a resident to find something with which to amuse his passing guest. The Crawford Ma[illegible]ket, the new Secretariat, and a few largish buil[illegible]ngs once seen, and the coachman is at once d[illegible]ected to the Apollo bunder, where the wearied sightseer may be refreshed by the sea-breeze, or by anything else which he may fancy. Should the host and guest be very energetic, a visit to Hogg Island, or perhaps Elephanta, may conclude the entertainment. But after dinner, what amusement does Bombay provide for its hardwo[illegible]king population? in what way does a benefic[illegible]nt Government repay the heavy burdened tax[illegible]payers? In other cities there are many places, all of which contribute their mite towards the amusement of the peo[illegible]ple, and in some places there is a theatre, by whi[illegible] we mean a permanent establishment, where th[illegible] Drama of the period is in constant requisition. In a progressive country, such as India is, any[illegible]thing which contributes to the general intelli[illegible]igence of the inhabitants should receive the a[illegible]ttention and support, not only of Government, but also of wealthy individuals. Perhaps no city has, or has had, so many public benefactors as B[illegible]ombay, and if the attention of any one of these could be directed towards the production and establi[illegible]shment of a permanent Drama the results could not fail to be productive of practical utility.

Too much has been written superficially on the subje[illegible]ct of the Drama, and yet volumes could not [illegible] manifest in its true light what great good [illegible] be and has been extracted from the pages of the dramatist. There is a rueful tendency to run down the drama of the present day, and a great lamentation over the days of Garrick Kemble, and the Kean and Siddons factions. Undoubtedly these great actors have no adequate successors on the stage; they were prodigies, phenomena, and now there are not many who rise far above the common herd; but it is not at all unlikely that the grandchildren of the present age will be troubled with tales of Phelps, Webster, Fechter Miss Fawcitt, Rachel, and perhaps Dewar and Danners of dear old "Black-eyed Susan" days, and then poor Marie Wilton and others will be forced down their throats with as much gusto as the present grandchildren are bound to submit to have the stage lights of old crammed down their throats if any of them are bold enough to utter a word of praise in favour of the new school. And what is the new school? Distinctly there are two new schools, the "Intellectual" and the "Sensational," named thus for want of better cognomens to designate their peculiar tendencies to operate upon the mind and on the imagination of the spectators. Though the Drama has degenerated to a great extent, yet it cannot be allowed that there is no manifestation of genius in the dramatic world. Indeed, for originality of design and perfection of detail, the Drama of the present day is unsurpassed, and whatever genius the old dramatists may have shown in long round sentences, full of much point, and in many cases brilliant with the most true wit, yet without the additional splendour which modern art lends to scenic display these much lauded effusions would now scarcely draw a smile, much less "a house."

Undoubtedly the sensational school has the most supporters of the present day, and that is easily accounted for on the ground that the manners of the people are much changed. In the days, when "sensation" in a dramatic sense was not understood, or at any rate confined to the transpontine theatres, the class of people who attended spectacular performances were, or considered themselves to be, true dramatic critics; they went to the pit, and it was the pit in those days which determined the fate of the piece. They were few in number and were well-known. Now, how different! Managers are no longer dependent upon the opinion of the select few, they [illegible]ly upon the verdict of a mass, a new mass, a [illegible]enth century multitude, as entirely different [illegible] former play-goers as it is possible [illegible]ive. They come from all distances, [illegible]npanies running trains specially for [illegible] and thus as commerce changes the [illegible]s this new influx of suburban or [illegible]-goers changed the Drama and [illegible]mselves a Drama of the Period. [illegible]se people that the accusation [illegible] of ruining the Drama—of in[illegible] it is, and in one sense they [illegible]ama. They have destro[illegible] [illegible]d for new plays th[illegible] [illegible]year[illegible] [illegible]o necessary, but [illegible]at our [illegible] playwrights of [illegible] this was a [illegible]e, play aft[illegible]er play, and it [illegible]ition an[illegible] the credit of the [illegible]er [illegible] successes whether his [illegible]ons should be accepted. [illegible]od are the patrons of long [illegible]y difficult to discover the [illegible] in the feelings of the play-[illegible] [illegible]e period. In two words, the [illegible] [illegible] be so called, is *scenic effect.*

The scene[illegible]ry of the period is of that character that repetiti[illegible]on serves rather to increase the effect than to lesse[illegible]n the pleasure. One hundred nights of the most [illegible] sparkling comedy ever written, acted only with the aid of two chairs and a table, would tire the most indefatigable enthusiast; but one hundred nights of a play, well written and well put on the stage, are endurable, especially considering the extent of the modern play-going public. Where ten persons went fifty years ago, five thousand flock to the doors now, and it would be in every way a loss to have only twelve nights of representation of a complicated play with elaborate scenery. The exigencies of the period require a long run for plays, and however dramatic authors may consider their art ruined, they must blame the increase of wealth and population, not any want of appreciation. Many authors attack the dramatic taste of the period; but that is scarcely fair, unless they distinctly declare to what they refer. If there be a want of wit and humour in the dialogue or action of the play, surely the public are not to blame, but rather the authors. If the public prefer a bad play and good scenic effects, are they not justified in preferring the good scenic effects, and especially when only indifferently well writ[illegible] [illegible]lays and no sensational effects are offer-e[illegible] [illegible]em. In the one case their eye and ima-[illegible]on are satisfied, whilst in the other they [illegible] obliged to sit out a great deal of rubbish, which, according to the ideas of the past generation, was legitimate, but which have no relationship to the present time. From this it may be thought that the sensational school has claims to preference; but that is not our meaning. The intellectual school of the period has many more advantages intrinsically in itself than the sensational. It appeals to the higher and more cultivated classes; it depends on neither too much nor too little either of scenic effect or of art and humour. Not bad specimens of this school are Mr. Robertson's "Society," while of the sensational school we may mention Mr. Boucicault's "Never too late to Mend" as a favourable specimen. These two dramas are distinctly written for two essentially different publics: the one serving to show the weak side of good society, and the other the temptations and misfortunes which attend poverty and lead to crime. Yet both had as long a run [illegible] most sanguine manager could desire, and [illegible] written for a special purpose both [illegible] of all classes; and what [illegible] from this, but that both [illegible]th of intellectual and of [illegible] to bring together the two [illegible]c which respectively take [illegible]ies. It would certainly [illegible]d more frequently put [illegible]that class to which [illegible]when they have [illegible]riably have made [illegible]ing second rate [illegible]the success of [illegible]are invari[illegible] [illegible]w that [illegible] to the eye and to the imagination. When an intellectual play combines the two great objects of theatrical representation, food for the mind and pleasure to the eye, then it is in all cases a grand success. Not that there is no food for the mind in sensational plays: a moral there always is; but there is a constant strain upon one nerve, one emotion pervading through the whole of the piece. This is the greatest fault that can be found with the popular school; for the first principle of dramatic representation is to keep a proper balance in regard to the emotions, and not to render the action so dreadful in its consequences that the spectators are filled with pity for the mimic misfortunes that are being presented for their amusement, but rather to mingle the emotions so tenderly that the audience is left in doubt until the finale as to which chord of their heart has been most affected.

The result of the first style of Drama is that it borders on tragedy if the subject is put into a painful form, and that if the subject be mirthful the whole thing degenerates into the burlesque.

These considerations may serve to show that a great deal may be said in praise of the Drama, even as present conducted in England, notwithstanding the partly just criticisms which have been directed against it. The city of Bombay is already large enough and wealthy enough to no longer depend entirely, for its amusement, on itinerant players, even though these may be very superior actors indeed. But the first step to having anything like a succession of good theatrical representations in Bombay is to have a good theatre with plenty of air in it and roomy seats.

ON the sixteenth of last month we gave the results of the examination of seven samples of light claret, purchased in Bombay. We give to-day the results of the analyses of thirteen samples examined since that date.

For the benefit of our readers who had not an opportunity of perusing the remarks explaining the data by which the quality of light claret and other wine is estimated, we think it desirable to shortly re-state them.

In judging of the quality of a wine we are guided by the mutual relations of its constituent parts. Referring to our best authority, we are informed that the principle which more than all others appears to regulate the goodness of wines, is that the *weight of their alcohol should have a given relation to that of their acid.* In superior light wines the alcohol should be from twenty-one to twenty-five times the weight of the acid; in light inexpensive clarets from sixteen to seventeen parts of alcohol to one of acid; while in the commonest light wines we have from seven to eight or nine parts of alcohol to one of acid.

We must be careful not to confuse these *relative proportions* with those of their *absolute quantities.* For instance, we may have a wine containing twenty parts of alcohol to one of acid and have an inferior undrinkable wine, or seven parts of alcohol to one of acid and have an acid wine. The assumption is that, a pint of light claret wine should contain fifty to sixty grains of acid. The following sliding scale is then suggested by Griffin :—25 of alcohol to one of acid, *best*; 20 to one of acid, *very good*; 15 to one of acid *middling*; 10 to one of acid, *very common*; under 10, *sour*; above 25 of alcohol to one of acid, FORTIFIED.

Our own experience leads us to suppose that these figures are a little high, especially the 10 parts of alcohol to one of acid necessitating a sour wine. We find there may be as little as 7 or 8 parts only of alcohol to one of acid, without the wine tasting sour to the palate. At the same time our experiments give us reason to suppose that a wine may contain a larger proportion of alcohol to the acid without tasting insipid.

Cape, Australian, and some Italian wines contain larger quantities of extract and alcohol, and less acid than many brands of continental wines. We have lately read a notice of a meeting held a few years since of the "Australian Hunter River Vineyard Association," at which one of the speakers made mention of the high gravity of the "must." No doubt that wines from such "must" would contain a large quantity of alcohol, and excess of extractive matters, if not of sugar.

A gentleman interested in the Australian wine trade sent to the late Earl of Derby, during one of his attacks of gout, a bottle of the best Australian wine, with a letter to the effect that, independently of wishing to introduce it on account of its superior quality, it was *also good for the gout.* After tasting the wine his lordship returned it, with an intimation "*that he should prefer having the gout.*" Some of the wines in the following list we expect his lordship would quite as strongly have objected to.

Our next notice will include the res[illegible]ults of an examination of the sherry s[illegible]ld [illegible] in Bombay.

I.

No.	Price and Name of Wine, &c.	Quantities per Cent. Absolute alcohol by weight.	Absolute alcohol by volume.	Total acidity.	Grape-sugar.	Solid matters.
1	*Claret.* Bottled in Bombay. D. S. Kemp and Co. Rs. 9 per doz. From Dr. Blaney.	14·0	17·0	·53	Trace	2·54
2	*Claret.* D. S. Kemp and Co. Rs. 12 per doz. From Dr. Blaney.	16·28	20·0	·7213	·015	3·92
3	*Chateau Larose.* Sorabjee Rustomjee. Borah Bazaar. Rs. 13 per doz.	13·0	16·0	·63	·10	2·6
4	*St. Julian.* Special for India. C. A. Ross. Rs. 14 per doz.	14·0	17·0	·675	None	2·92
5	*St. Julian Medoc.* Cawasjee Ardesir Furdonjee. 31, Meadow Street. Rs. 10 per doz.	14·0	17·0	·6375	None	2·12
6	*Italian Red Wine.* Imported by Volkart Brothers. From Dr. Blaney. Rs. 7 per doz.	5·7	7·2	1·125	·50	8·36
7	*Italian Claret—Barbera.* Giovannani Guierriri and Co. From Dr. Blaney. Rs. 9 per doz.	16·28	20·0	·7875	None	3·06
8	*Borals.* Giovannani Guierriri and Co. From Dr. Blaney. Rs. 18 per doz.	...	...	·825	None	3·0
9	*Petit Medoc.* Cutler, Palmer, & Co.	9·2	11·8	·370	None	5·7
10	*St. Julian.* J. Neuberg & Co. Rs. 18 per doz.	7·8	10·8	·30	None	2·88
11	*Chateau Labegorce.* Bonneville and Sebile. Rs. 26 per doz.	19·3	23·0	·747	None	2·75
12	*Chateau Mouton.* Cutler, Palmer, & Co. From Dr. Blaney. Rs. 30 per doz.	8·63	10·5	·225	None	2·82
13	*Burgundy.* Imported by Payne and Co. From Dr. Blaney.	18·5	21·0	·225	None	3·16

II.

Number agreeing with above numbers.	Grains in an Imperial Pint. Absolute alcohol by weight.	Absolute alcohol by volume.	Total acidity.	Grape-sugar.	Solid matter.	Parts of absolute alcohol by weight to one part of acid.
No. 1	1225·0	1487·5	46·37	.....	210·50	26·6
2	1424·5	1750·0	63·11	4·37	233·0	22·5
3	1137·5	1400·0	55·12	8·70	227·50	20·63
4	1225·0	1487·5	59·10	None.	237·5	20·70
5	1225·0	1487·5	55·7	None.	185·5	21·9
6	508·7	630·0	98·4	43·75	711·5	5·7
7	1424·5	1750·0	68·90	None.	267·75	20·6
8	......	......	72·10	None.	262·5	...
9	805·0	1032·5	32·37	None.	508·75	24·0
10	682·5	945·0	26·25	None.	252·0	26·0
11	1665·12	1312·5	65·30	None.	240·50	26·2
12	742·0	918·75	19·68	None.	246·75	37·3
13	1618·75	1837·5	19·68	None.	276·5	82·2

We regret to say No. 8 in the above list, which was sent in with a special request that it be included in our next report, unfortunately met with an accident before the examination was completed. The wine was flat, without the slightest aeration, and the percentage of acid, it will be seen, is high.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Prince Kassa of Tigre has sent an ultimatum to the Egyptian army, requiring that they should quit Bogos, and threatening war in case of refusal. The Egyptian commander has refused, and will probably advance into Abyssinia.

The Czar goes to Berlin on the 5th, and the Emperor of Austria on the 6th instant.

Father Hyacinthe has announced his intended marriage.

The Geneva Arbitration is rapidly terminating.

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 6 15-16d.

In the Manchester Market business has been checked by holders asking advanced prices.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s.
8¼ „ „	9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 2⅛d.

Unfavourable advices have been received of the American cotton crop, which is estimated at 3½ million bales.

WE understand that the Chairman of the Bench of Justices has called a meeting of the Bench upon requisition for the 16th instant, to consider the proposed new Municipal Bill.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY will leave Bombay for England about the middle of November.

WE see the question whether Dr. Livingstone should not be knighted has been mooted in England.

THE gradual but steady rise in the price of iron has at last commenced to attract attention in Calcutta.

THE aggregate value of the Wynaad coffee shipped from the Malabar ports during the last thirty years is £4,370,000.

THERE has been a good deal of cholera at Kohat. Up to the 26th ultimo there had been 28 cases and 14 deaths in cantonments, and a few in the city.

A QUARREL, originating in the non-payment of tribute by the Coreans to the Japanese Government, seems likely to lead to hostilities in that part of the world.

THE small State of Travancore has shown us that tobacco can be taxed in this country, for we read that that State realized a revenue of nine lakhs last year from the duty on it.

THE tea crop in Assam threatens to be as disappointing as that of coffee in Ceylon. The blight is said to have attacked the plant, and expectations as to the outturn have shrunk 10 or 15 per cent.

IN consequence of the stock of small silver coins having run short, instructions have lately been issued by the Supreme Government to the Mint authorities to strike off a large amount of small silver bits to the extent of 50 lakhs of rupees.

DURING the fortnight ending 15th August Government promissory notes to the value of 10 lakhs of rupees were enfaced for payment of interest in London, and 20 lakhs re-transferred to India. The balance against India now stands at 74 lakhs.

THE *Civilian* states that energetic steps are being taken to bring the position of the English Civil Service, as regards the increased cost of living, under the attention of the Government. Committees are being formed in several departments, and a general movement will be inaugurated with a view to obtain a *pro rata* increase of salaries.

CAPTAIN LOCKWOOD, late A. D. C. to the Viceroy, has been compelled by ill-health to take two years' furlough; at the same time his many friends in India will feel satisfaction at kno[illegible] that he is not to remain idle, but ha[illegible] appointed one of the eight assi[illegible]wing under the provisions of the ne[illegible] been with a tour of duty in L[illegible]tant inspectors and parts of Yorkshire, [illegible]w *Public Health Bill,* worth about £600 per [illegible]ancashire, Derbyshire, The post is said to be [illegible]annum.

THE despatch fr[illegible] India, on the sub[illegible] from engagi[illegible]om the Secretary of State for [illegible]ject of prohibiting public officers [illegible]ng in speculation in India, of date [illegible] May 1862, has been re-published for general information. As doubt has been expressed regarding the application of the orders contained in the despatch, the Governor General gives notice that he will be prepared to enforce the principle therein laid down in regard to all public servants of whatever class or position.

THE Cabul news-writer gives the following account of the visit of the Russians to Yarkand, which, he says, may be relied on :—"While I was at Yarkand, four Russian officers with twelve sowars arrived at Tajkand, and it was reported that they had been sent by the Russian authorities at Agha Musjid. The Yarkand Vakil accompanied them. The Meer of Yarkand had received them very honourably, and had ordered his confidentials to show them all the important places in his territory. After spending a week at Yarkand, they, with the Meer's Vakil, left for Khatta, the place which the Meer has lately conquered."

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that the great incident in the "Octoroon," the photographing of "McClosky" murdering the boy by a camera which had been accidentally left fit for action, is not so improbable as it might seem to be, because something similar took place in London a month or two ago, and was duly noticed by the home papers. A constable saw a number of men gambling, and, as he thought it useless to attempt their arrest, he availed himself of a singular device. A travelling photographer was passing with his apparatus, and the constable asked him to photograph the gamblers. This was done, and on the picture being produced in Court it was considered such good evidence that the gamblers were convicted on the strength of it.

THE (Hindee) *Marwar Gazette* reports a battle fought in Bundelcund last month between the army of the Rajah of Tehree and that of the Jagheerdar of Palehda! The account is as follows :—"The jagheerdar having in vain represented his grievances to the Political Agent made an appeal to arms. The Rajah sent a detachment of his forces with six pieces of cannon to oppose him, and a battle took place, which ended in the defeat of the royal troops and the capture of six guns by the enemy." This unhappy result is ascribed to the bad state of the Rajah's army, which is thus described by a Bundela Chief :—"The soldiers of the army receive Rs. 3 a month of the *kutcha* coin, and even this paltry pay is not distributed regularly, arrears for a year being due at present. The musket balls are kept tied in a piece of cloth, while the soldiers fasten their shoes on their feet by means of a string. Quite different is the case with the jagheerdar's army, which musters 5,000 strong. To this it was owing that in the battle which recently took place the Rajah lost 100 men and the jagheerdar only a few."

AT the last Meeting of the Committee of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society an interesting memorandum by Dr. Cornish was read on the cultivation of asparagus in India. There seems to be a general impression on the part of amateur cultivators that an asparagus bed requires from two to three years to become productive, and the Doctor's object is to show that asparagus, under proper treatment and culture, may be successfully grown in Madras, and made to yield abundantly for the table *within a year* of the date of sowing the seed. The seed, he says, may be sown at any time from July to November. Dr. Cornish details his own experience of asparagus growing, and states that his beds have been yielding freely within seven months from the date of sowing; and he considers that, for delicacy of flavour, tenderness, and succulence, the Indian grown asparagus is infinitely to be preferred to that which is imported from France in tins. Dr. Cornish throws out the caution that people should take the direction of the cultivation into their own hands, including the cutting of the heads, for native gardeners, at present, know nothing about the plant and are sure to neglect or to cut too rashly if they are not taught how to treat it properly.

WE stated some time since that the trial of the rhea-fibre machines, submitted to compete for the Government reward of Rs. 50,000, was about to come off at Saharanpore; and we now learn from the *Englishman* the results of the trial so far as they are at present known. These are, to a certain extent, disappointing; for, out of thirty-two machines entered, only two were actually brought forward, and one of these was withdrawn. The remaining machine, belonging to Mr. J. Greig, junr., of Edinburgh, was worked during a period of three weeks before Colonel Hyde, the judge, in the presence of the owner, who had brought it to Saharanpore in person. The experiments, which were conducted with great tact and patience, and to the perfect satisfaction of the patentee, show, in the opinion of several practical men by whom the working was watched, that the machine is a highly meritorious one, and a move in the right direction, though, pending the report from home on the outturn, it is impossible to say how far it has fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Government. These conditions, it will be remembered, were that the machine should turn out a ton of fibre at an expense not exceeding £15, including all items, such as interest, wear and tear, &c., and that the prepared fibre should be equal in value to at least £50 per ton in the English market. The machine, which is a very handsome one, is valued at £200. We believe some more machines are expected, though it is doubtful when they will arrive.

AN extraordinary letter has been addressed by a Mysore native official, in the columns of the *Bangalore Herald,* to his fellows in the Mysore Commission. The following paragraph gives the pith of the entire communication :—"Native deputy superintendents, as you are well aware, get *over* Rs. 1,000 a month, while the pay of native assistants ranges from Rs. 300 to 600 a month, and amildars get *four* times as much as they used to in former days. And why have the Government raised our salaries but to place us above the reach of temptation and make it impossible for us to oppress the common people. Has this however produced the effect the Government are so anxious it should? I am sorry to say not in the least. The very fact of that Government giving us enhanced magisterial powers, and the very fact of their placing the Penal Code in our hands to administer it as we will, has given us opportunities of doing the most serious mischief, and I could name many examples, as I have said before, in which native officials of position have most grossly abused their power and are even doing so to this very day, though of course I refrain from naming them individually. I write from what I have known and seen, and, though a native official myself, I aver that in the majority of cases, the Government are doing a most unwise thing in investing us with such immense power. I ask those of you with a just perception of what is right, whether this is the case or not? Nay, am I not further right when I say that the people earnestly wish that Europeans should rule them in preference to natives? I challenge any native official whatever to deny the truth of this assertion, and I am quite ready to be convinced to the contrary. Let us learn, then, to be honourable, [illegible] painstaking in the perform[illegible] duties from those Europ[illegible] the Mysore Commission[illegible]pright, honest and then follow wi[illegible]ance of our official principles, th[illegible]an officers who are in severe puni[illegible], and the good that will those wh[illegible] be incalculable. Their high togeth[illegible]eir undeviating rectitude, the [illegible]shments they invariably inflict on [illegible] takes bribes and oppress the poor, [illegible]er with the scorn they show for such [illegible]ness and duplicity—all point out to us a bright example, we should do our best to follow. Europeans, foreigners, strangers, see how eager they are to protect our interests, to promote our well-being and prosperity. But you, my countrymen, dare you deny it, act from different and most unworthy motives altogether."

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. M. HARRIS, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant-General of Artillery, vice Anderson, retired.

WE hear that Major Mackenzie, now in executive charge of the Commissariat at Calcutta, intends shortly to proceed to England on leave.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE 23rd Pioneers, having completed the greater part of their work, have moved to Dhumtone, three miles from Abbottabad, to finish the road repairs before returning to Rawul Pindee.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. WAHAB, Staff Corps, wing officer 8th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departur[illegible] [illegible]tober next, under rule 9 of the furlough re[illegible]ions of 1868.

PARAGRAPH 3 of G. G. O. No. 695, dated the 17th November 1863, [illegible] cancelled, and the following substituted :—"[illegible] a regiment of cavalry or infantry being orde[illegible]d to return to England, the non-commission[illegible] officers and men in excess of one-half of its est[illegible]blished strength will be allowed to volunteer [illegible] other regiments in India of the same arm, wh[illegible] have still not less than three years of their I[illegible]ian service unexpired."

NEW[illegible]-LETTER.

(FROM OUR [illegible]WN CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible]OLALEE, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

I PROMISED to give [illegible] some particulars regarding the food supplied to the troops at this station. The bread is not at all first sort. It looks heavy, and when broken has a strange musty smell, enough to give one dyspepsia: I hope I am right in spelling this word, as I do not belong to the mystic order of M. Ds.

The beef is wretched, and sometimes diseased. On one occasion, a few days ago, the doctor of the station, when inspecting the meat, found tape-worms deeply imbedded in the muscles of the carcase. He took home some specimens of it, and placed it under a microscope, which revealed this parasite in its different stages. Such is the state of matters here. Had proper supervision been kept, this never would have occurred. The merchants and contractors do just as they like. They just supply, and charge what they think fit.

The new hospital is steadily progressing, on an excellent site, and when finished it will add to the beauty of the station, but it will be very inconvenient for the invalids, as it is nearly a mile from the railway platform.

The bazaar, as it now stands, is a disgrace to a large [illegible] like Deolalee: there have been about [illegible] made out during these two years or more, [illegible]g definite have been decided on, as to [illegible]d when a new piece of ground will be given to [illegible] people to build upon.

We are having some excellent showers of rain, and the country, for miles around, looks beautiful and green, with healthy cultivation. We must have registered about three inches of rain since Saturday last.

"THE PALACE OF TRUTH."

LAST night the "Palace of Truth" was brought out at the Grant Road Theatre. We congratulate Mr. Lewis upon the admirable way he produced a play which is worthy to stand side by side with "School." It will be repeated to-night. To those who think they will stop away from its representation, we say candidly, "Don't."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed : "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HOME CRITICISM ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

THE annual discussion on the Indian Budget has been more than usually interesting, thanks to the ability of Mr. Fawcett, who delivered on the occasion one of the most remarkable speeches ever made in the House of Commons. Mr. Grant Duff spoke for several hours to a badly attended House, and gave a number of statements and figures, all of which he could read from memoranda. But when Mr. Fawcett replied, which he did in a long speech, he entered into details as closely as Mr. Grant Duff, and supported his arguments by statements and figures all given from memory. I have several times expressed my very high admiration of Mr. Fawcett's ability, a humble testimony to the genius of one of the first statesmen and political economists of the day—and no one who read this speech can doubt that the member for Brighton, though deprived of sight, is yet more than a match for any man in the House except Mr. Gladstone. One is tempted to ask, what would he have been but for that unfortunate accident which deprived him in early life of his eyesight? But it is time I referred to the Budget. Mr. Grant Duff's speech is best dismissed with the contemptuous remark of the *Times* upon it, that it was but elaborate trifling.

Mr. Fawcett opened the campaign by one of those parliamentary tactics which nothing but practical acquaintance with the forms and procedure of the House can enable a man to undertake. According to rule the usual method is for the Under-Secretary of State to move that the speaker leave the chair in order that the House may resolve itself into a committee before which the Under-Secretary may deliver his budget, just as the English budget is treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Unhappily, here the analogy ends, for the Indian budget is discussed briefly as a whole, and passed as a whole, there being no attempt to take a vote on each item as is done with the Imperial expenditure. Mr. Fawcett wanted to have the advantage of delivering his statement of the financial condition of India before the Under-Secretary had made his, and with this view he gave notice, some time ago, that upon the motion that the speaker leave the chair, and the House go into committee, he should move as an amendment a resolution condemnatory of the income-tax, based on an alleged expression of opinion to that effect by Lord Mayo. Accordingly, when the time came, Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Fawcett rose together, and the former, having the precedence as a minister of the Crown, proceeded to speak, when Mr. Fawcett rose to order and claimed the right to move the amendment he had down upon the paper. Mr. Grant Duff, however, who, though a dwarf compared to Mr. Fawcett, intellectually is not unequal to him as a parliamentary tactician,—the latter art requiring nothing beyond the qualities which go to make up a sharp attorney,—proceeded to speak on the motion to go into committee, and thus carried his point, the speaker ruling that as he intended to conclude with a motion he was in order.

The debate commenced at the morning sitting on Tuesday and was continued at the evening sitting till near two o'clock, but the House both in the afternoon and evening sitting was in a condition when it could have been counted out, if any one had liked to propose it. In the evening sitting some one did propose it, but there were enough members in the smoking and reading rooms to prevent the effort being successful, and Mr. Eastwick, during whose speech the attempt was made, scolded the author of it and said it was not very creditable considering the time of year at which the budget had been brought forward that any one should have tried to get a count out. It may be necessary to explain to those of your readers, who are perhaps not very familiar with parliamentary procedure, that the counting out does not necessarily follow when there are less than forty members in the House. There may be one or two members only present, but the House could not be counted unless some member moved that it should be counted, or made some allusion to the thinness of the audience. The very slightest allusion is sufficient, but the rule is that unless there is such an allusion made, the office of the speaker to count cannot be exercised. Any member, if he wants to stop a debate, can move that the House be counted, and if in the course of a speech a member unhappily alludes to the paucity of members present, up jumps the speaker, as soon as the House is cleared of strangers, and begins to count. The presentation of the Indian budget annually is a complete farce. No wonder members will not stay to listen to it. It is a mystery to me that the good sense of the House does not revolt against the annual repetition of such a mockery of real business. Mr. Grant Duff failed even with the assistance of some dogged rhymes which he quoted—irrelevant to the subject as they were—to throw the least animation into the dreary announcement. He was very angry with Mr. Fawcett, but, as that gentleman remarked, when an Under-Secretary gets angry it is the best possible encouragement to his opponents to proceed with their agitation. It is difficult to see the reason for Mr. Grant Duff's irritability, probably at this period of the session the stock of good temper which Ministers commence the session with (never very large with Mr. Gladstone's Ministry) gets pretty well exhausted. But the jaded and weary House went into peals of laughter at the ludicrous exhibition of an Under-Secretary telling them he did not think Mr. Fawcett would have anything to say worth their hearing. The words were, "Upon the whole I do not see that the House can derive much light from the remarks which the honourable member for Brighton is going to make." Upon the financial operations of the Indian Government for the last few years Mr. Grant Duff was jubilant. One would suppose, to read his speech, there never had been any financial blunders in the Indian exchequer, at least not since the Liberals came into power. Before that, of course everything was out of gear. But now! Was there ever a budget like the Indian budget! Was there ever a country so prosperous as India! Perfect peace reigned throughout the land: the people were contented, happy, and prosperous. India revelled in 37 millions worth of public works—happy India! 7½ millions in roads and means of communication other than railways; 8 millions in canals, and other works of agricultural improvement; 1¾ of a million in harbours and land reclaimed from the sea (including the Mutlah harbour, and the works on the quay of that thriving emporium and the Elphinstone land reclamation); 6½ millions in civil buildings (including the new High Court at Calcutta, which after repeated efforts at tumbling down have been prevailed upon to remain for a time in an erect position); 11½ millions in barracks and *other matters connected with the Army* (including the new barracks at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nusseerabad, in spite of the symptoms of intoxication which those buildings have recently shown); and last, 2½ in State railways. Happy India—what country would not be prosperous under such conditions as these! Why, the merest tyro in political economy must see that to possess a hundred and eleven millions worth of barracks, must have reached the very *acmé* of prosperity. But the long list of benefactions which the Liberals have poured upon India does not stop here. Dr. Hooker of Kew—there is no need however to tell us that Dr. Hooker is of Kew—that little fact is present to our recollection, thanks to Mr. Ayrton's courteous acknowledgment of the learned botanist's services to science. Dr. Hooker of Kew has in more ways than one rendered a cordial and able assistance to the Indian Government, especially in the matter of the publication of the long desired first volume of Indian Flora: and while the cash balances showed that India had at her bankers, on the 31st March, a sum of £24,983,440 (of which £2,824,091 is judiciously retained in England, for sudden and emergent calls,) Dr. Fayrer has brought out an exhaustive work on venomous snakes. "This noble friend," said Mr. Grant Duff, his eloquence rising to the occasion, "at the head of the India Office was in the closest communication, private as well as public, with all those who held in their hands the threads of the Indian government, and who knew whatever was to be known about the affairs of that country." Mr. Grant Duff's opportunities of obtaining information, it is to be presumed, are equally satisfactory, and it is extremely gratifying, and must, I feel certain, be very reassuring to all in India to know that Lord Mayo's lamented death *had no connection whatever with politics.*

Mr. Grant Duff alluded more than once to the opportunities of obtaining correct information on the affairs of India which the Government enjoy, and to what he called Mr. Fawcett's false position, in that while he was a member of the select committee,—a committee whose labours were not nearly concluded,—he took upon himself to speak authoritatively on a subject of enquiry before the committee. Mr. Grant Duff is singularly unfortunate in his logic. The *argumentum ad verecundiam* is a dead shell that won't go off: not even though you were to hold a lucifer match to the place where the fuse ought to be. Why! had he forgotten, or had he never read, the report of the committee this session, only presented the other day, which stated that the committee had been unable to arrive at any conclusion owing—what to—to the ignorance of the officials at the India Office of their duty; their inability to answer questions put to them; their inability to give the information required, and the committee express a hope that before next session they will be able to take measures to inform themselves of the facts which they ought to have had at their finger ends! Yet Mr. Grant Duff spoke as if no one had any knowledge of India but the officials of the India House, whereas on the committee's own showing,—that very committee to which he appeals,—it is shown they are so incompetent and so ill-informed, that the committee found it hopeless to attempt to go on with the enquiry, till, like idle schoolboys, they had been sent back to get up their lesson! In spite of the clearest evidence that the financial resources of India are exhausted, or all but exhausted, Mr. Grant Duff can find subject of exultation in the *fact* "that the Indian funds are in such a condition as to drive the enemies and the hostile critics of the British Government almost to despair." While on matters of finance, Mr. Fawcett absolutely crushed him—crumpled him up in such a way that, if he were not Grant Duff, he never could survive it. Mr. Torrens remarked that the blowing away by guns of 49 people by a Justice of the Peace (without trial) in the midst of a period of profound tranquility, the assassination of a Chief Justice and a Viceroy, were not usually considered indications of contentment and prosperity among a people. It is almost a pity Mr. Grant Duff did not conclude his speech with the following rhetorical firework:—"What mortal," he exclaimed in a burst of eloquence, "could form any idea of the coming finance. He (Mr. Grant Duff) could not: Sir Richard Temple could not: no one in England or India could do so; and all he would say on that point was, sufficient for the year was the finance thereof!" I presume you will reproduce Mr. Fawcett's speech in your columns. I need hardly therefore take up your space with extracts from it. Mr. Grant Duff's speech I think you will not reproduce. I should be ashamed that the educated natives of India should have any facilities afforded them for reading such a production. If I were a native of India a speech of that kind would drive me into despair or rebellion. It is difficult to conceive a stronger incitement to sedition than the speech of the Under-Secretary of State, in which he seems like a cat torturing a mouse or a mischievous boy spinning a cockchafer to amuse himself with trifling over the miseries and sufferings of his victim. Mr. Fawcett began by complaining of the time when the Indian budget was brought forward. He then proceeded to show that while the expenditure of India was elastic the revenue was inelastic: to do this he went in order through all the different sources of revenue—the land tax, the salt tax, (in reference to which he said "it was a tax of from 500 to 2,500 per cent. upon the cost price of the article, the like of which the whole history of the world had never before seen,") the opium revenue, custom duties, abkari, stamps—in all these items the Government had drained the cup to the dregs: there was nothing left to be squeezed out of the people. As a native of India said to me the other day, "Everything in India is taxed now—the Government have only got one thing more they can possibly tax, and that is water. They wish to drain the heart's blood out of the country; India is a tropical country; water is a necessary of life, let them lay a tax upon water then, and they will get enough out of India to pay off the American claims." Mr. Fawcett then proceeded, all the while be it recollected quoting figures in support of each statement from memory, that while the revenue was inelastic the expenditure was elastic: the army was a source of unnecessary outlay; in numberless items of civil expenditure there had been a continuous increase in printing, household charges, the secretariat of public works, medical charges, in all of which he quoted figures. Then he alluded to the late great rise in prices, caused, as he considered, by the surplus of £230,000,000 of exports from India over imports, having been partly liquidated by the import of treasure into India of £172,500,000 and the drainage to England of the remaining 60,000,000 during the last eleven years. The import of the 172 and a half millions had naturally produced a rise in prices, and a similar effect had followed the increase of the paper currency. Then he went on to the income-tax, and quoted Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Massey in support of his denunciation of it. He then proceeded to show how the account had been tampered with. How, for instance, an item of £427,000, put down in the accounts as income-tax, was shown, after much cross-examination, to be the accumulation arising from the sale of waste lands. How £115,000 of borrowed money had been thrown into the sea in the Alexandria and Malta cable: how when the telegraph being found a failure, the remains of it were sold at a large discount and the proceeds of the sale had been entered as *income!* How £240,000 had been credited to income, and turned out to be the capital of the military funds! We know what this sort of account keeping would be called in private life or in a banking or mercantile firm.

After this, this ruthless destroyer of Mr. Grant Duff's sophisms, like an impersonation of justice, blind, stern, and inexorable, applied his sledge hammer to the infamous system of Indian railway finance—robbery I call it. On the G. I. P., he said, 2,000 bridges, viaducts, and other necessary works would have to be reconstructed! Up to the present time £90,000,000 had been spent on railways, and the guaranteed interest Government had had to make up had been £33,000,000. On the Mutlah business and the S. E. Railway £600,000 had been thrown away. On the Scinde, Delhi, and Punjab Railway Government lost annually £400,000. Two millions had gone on Madras Irrigation Works, and so badly had they been constructed, that it was doubtful if anything would ever be recovered. The Orissa Irrigation Works, capital £1,000,000, had been bought at par, when they were quoted at £60 and £50,000 given as a *bonus* to the employés! £200,000 had been written off as a bad debt on the Calcutta Port Fund, and £250,000 more spent on the Port Canning failure. As for the probable loss in the Elphinstone land scheme he dared not attempt to estimate it. In addition to all this, they were about to expend £30,000,000 on State railways, to be constructed by a department which built barracks that tumbled down as soon as they were finished, and which, if they did not tumble down, turned out useless. After alluding again more at length to the income-tax, he warned the House against the increase of that insidious evil, local and provincial tenders, and he concluded a magnificent speech which was continued at the evening sitting with the following resolution:—

"That this House, considering the statements of the late Lord Mayo that 'a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction exists among every class, both European and native, in our Indian Empire, on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on,' and that 'the continuance of that feeling is a political danger, the magnitude of which can hardly be over-estimated,' is of opinion that the Income-tax, which is generally admitted to be unsuited to the people of India, might during the coming financial year be dispensed with; and that other taxes exceptionally burdensome to the people of India might be considerably reduced, if the finances of that country were administered with adequate care and economy."

I have no space to dwell upon the other speeches. Mr. Torrens seconded the amendment; Mr. R. Fowler spoke against the Income-tax; so did Mr. E. Smith. Mr. Eastwick stood up for the Budget, the Income-tax and all. And so ended the debate at ten minutes past 2, but the effect of Mr. Fawcett's speech will be lasting. If the picture he has drawn of the state of the Indian finance—a subject to which he for years applied the energies of a master mind—be a little overdrawn, it will but serve to attract attention to a condition of things that, despite Mr. Grant Duff's silly platitudes, and superficial, empty, trifling nonsense, unworthy a fifth form boy in a school debating society, is very serious. I only hope that Mr. Grant Duff's speech will not be taken by those that read it in India as representing either the tone with which the English people is inclined to speak of India, or the spirit in which they are prepared to fulfil their obligations to that great country.

I am sorry I cannot do more than just notice in passing, with much regret, the grossly unfair manner in which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* treats Mr. Forsyth, who clearly has been, like the unfortunate Kookas, condemned (though not quite blown away) without a hearing. The writer in the *Times* would imply that Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan, one or other, or both, between them have been guilty of tampering with the wording of an official letter, an imputation on the honour of those gentlemen, which all who know them will resent with indignation. Mr. Forsyth never made use of the words, for using which he has been pilloried and (so far as his removal was a punishment) punished. It is the custom of the Indian Government to condemn people without a hearing, otherwise they would have spared themselves from committing an act of injustice on an official who, for his past career, has deserved well of his country.

ZANZIBAR AND MOMBAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of yesterday quoted from the London *Times* an interesting letter from Sir Bartle Frere, accompanying extracts from a letter written to him by Dr. Livingstone, in the course of which it is suggested, as a means of discouragement, or possible suppression of the slave trade, to occupy Mombas with a colony of native Christians, to be brought from the west coast.

The subject of slavery would appear at last seriously to have entered the minds of people in England, and cannot be without some interest here. I wish, therefore, to draw attention to what, I think, will be found an inaccuracy on the part of Dr. Livingstone, and one that had evidently been inadvertently endorsed by Sir Bartle Frere.

Mombas is spoken of by Dr. Livingstone as still appertaining to the English Government, but this is most assuredly a mistake. Mombas does not belong to the English Government; nor has the English Government exercised, or sought to exercise, control there, more than in any other part of the Zanzibar territory for considerably over a quarter of a century, that is since the British troops were formally withdrawn from there, and the place made over by the British Government to the late Imaum, Syed Sayed.

It may seem presumptuous on my part, and might seem almost so on the part of my one, to question the opinion of so great an authority as Dr. Livingstone, but then it must be remembered that Dr. Livingstone's local knowledge of the island and immediately adjacent coast of Zanzibar cannot, from his few months' residence there, be very great.

I am at a loss to see, nor does he at all clearly point out, the advantages to be gained by the formation of a Christian settlement at Mombas, even were Mombas, as he supposes, still ours.

Mombas, as a town of some size, as an agricultural centre, and as one of the ports for shipment to Zanzibar of ivory, copal, and other legitimate products of the interior, is certainly of some importance, but it is not like Keelwa an enterpot and centre of the slave trade.

If Dr. Livingstone had said plainly, what I really think he must have meant, namely, to make the Island of Zanzibar itself a Christian settlement, such as he proposes, I think I may say, without much fear of contradiction, that there is not at this moment a Christian resident on the island but would admit the soundness of the proposition, and if it would be right to appropriate, to such a purpose, the town and the district of Mombas, why not the town and island of Zanzibar itself?

Slave trading upon the western coast of Africa may be said to have died out, and it now only remains to banish it from the eastern coast. It there exists, in the two forms of domestic slavery, which the British Government still tolerates, and in the form of export slavery, which the British Government has ceased to tolerate, and tries hard to suppress, but cannot.

Now so long as domestic slavery is permitted on the three islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the smaller and less important one of Moufia, just so long will the export of slaves to the north continue, in spite of all measures that may be used for its suppression.

Domestic slavery to any serious extent can only exist upon the islands, for there, there is no escape; the slave may run away—and slaves are continually doing so—but only to be hunted down and brought back to his owner. The slave holder would have no security for the safe custody of his slaves upon the mainland; from the coast they might find their way back again to the country they had been brought from, or would be restrained from seeking it, only by the attachment to their masters, that better and more honest treatment might awaken in them.

Now the occupation of these three islands by the British Government, and the administration of their affairs, in no way involves an act of injustice, or violent usurpation of territory to which we have no pretence of claim. It will be seen that a portion at least of this territory has already belonged to, and was voluntarily given by England to the Arab Government of Zanzibar; and, moreover than this, it is extremely problematical whether the present Government of Zanzibar would not long since have collapsed but for British protection; some deference, then, is surely due from that Government to the desire of England for the suppression of the trade in slaves.

Nor need the occupation of these three islands by England be a permanent one. Within fifty years two generations would have passed away, the supply of labour would have formed new channels, and even if derived from the same source would have settled itself into other and more legitimate grooves than at present. The landowners of that day would have learned that labour could be bought, without buying the bone and sinew that supplied it. The buying and selling of human beings would, by the expiration of that time, have become a thing of the past, never again to be resorted to. Then might things be in safety restored to their present state, and such a future would have been opened to Zanzibar, as its present internal economy can never justify a hope for.

It may not be, and I think it is not very generally known, that Zanzibar has two Sultans: it has an Arab Sultan, descended from Syed Sayed, the first Arab Sultan of Zanzibar—who may be called, and is there called the Sultan of the town—and a Swahili Sultan, who may be, and is there considered to be, the Sultan of the country—this last one being descended from a long line of Sultans of the Swahili race, that is a race now numerous and powerful, springing from the followers of the Prophet Mahomed, on his invasion of that coast; to some extent, admixed with aboriginal blood.

The footing upon which these two Sultans stand in respect to each other is simply this—the Arab, in effect, says to the Swahili, "You shall retain all the 'pomp and circumstance' that you have ever had; you shall be supplied with an ample income for the support of your title and dignity; I will relieve you of all the trouble and responsibilities of governing your country and administering your revenues; and all I ask in return is, that you will stand out of my way." Now suppose, for example, the British Government saying something equivalent to this to the present Arab Sultan; could it be thought for any one an act of injustice? If so, then the request might modified thus,—"You have broken faith with us, and all we now ask of you is, that you be so good as stand out of our way *for fifty years.*"

In the face of the serious diminution of revenue, which must very shortly make itself felt, as an inevitable consequence of the overwhelming disaster that have lately befallen Zanzibar, such a proposition, it is reasonable to suppose, would be regarded as a very welcome means of escape from the embarrassments of a position by no means enviable; and the deficit, if there should be found to be one, would be but a trifle, for England to take upon itself, for the accomplishment of an object so long desired and hitherto so dearly paid for.

But it may be objected, that even if this were done it would oppose no effectual barrier to the export of slaves from the ports of the main land; and to make the answer to this objection more clearly understood, it must be mentioned that the only ports upon the coast from which slaves could be exported, are those to which the slaves can be brought from the interior; and they are very few.

A glance at a chart of the coast will show the limits within which all those ports are confined. Keelwa is now the port to which at least nine-tenths of the slaves from the interior are at present brought This port to the south, and Mombas to the north, will be found about equi-distant from the Island of Zanzibar, and may be considered to bound the limits within which slaves could be exported. The ports, as I have before said, are few; and the check of a Government agent at each one of them, for a few years, would effectually prevent any export of slaves taking place; for they could not be assembled to any extent without his knowledge, and certainly not shipped without his cognizance.

To stop the slave trade, or any other trade, one of two things is indispensible: either to cut off the supply, and so drive the demand into new channels, or lead the demand into new and better channels, and by this means cause the old supply to cease. Teach, on the one hand, the Arab and other slaveholders—what is now a well known fact—that paid labour is cheaper and better than slave labour, and on the other hand, do what would be found much less difficult—open to the slave selling parents of Ujiji, a market for the produce of their own and their children's labour, by the establishment of a means of cheap transit to the coast, and slavery would of itself die out.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH POLLOCK.

3, Grant Buildings, 3rd Sept.

CASH OR CREDIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The two words which I have chosen as the title to this letter are well known as making the difference of prices in almost every tradesman's advertisement, but I for one have failed to discover the real advantage of cash over credit. For instance, if I go to Messrs. Asphalt and Co., on the 26th inst., and buy a railway rug and ask them to let me pay for it on the first proximo, they will tell me that I shall have to pay credit prices, as it will be entered in their books as a debt, *i. e.*, I shall have to pay them a commission of about 10 per cent. for the favour of their waiting four days for payment. Tradesmen generally would therefore do their customers a kindness if they would distinctly state, as Messrs. Treacher and Co. do, the terms on which they do business. A month's credit at least should be, in my opinion, always allowed at cash prices. It would also be no end of a convenience if tradesmen would not dun their customers in the way many of them do. If they give credit and charge credit prices I maintain that they should not expect to be paid until a proper time has elapsed. The way in which some firms will bother for payment of a box of pills, or a small bundle of cheroots, or a pot of jam, need not, I should have thought, have been worth the trouble of making out the bill and sending for payment, and that items like these might wait till they were increased. The obstinate and often insolent manner in which *putteewallas* hang round one's bungalow the moment pay-day dawns is one of the nuisances of Bombay, especially when one doesn't get the benefit of credit prices. I am told that it is the habit of a respectable firm in Church Gate Street to send out a memo. of their account and not a receipted bill, with an intimation that if it is not paid within a certain time advanced credit prices will be charged. This is as it should be. I should, however, be glad if the cash or credit-wallahs would explain the superior advantage of one price over the other in cases when it is not a money-down transaction—an occurrence which is the exception and not the rule in India, as people are not in the habit of carrying money about with them.

QUERY.

THE TAPTEE CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one point in connection with the proposed Taptee Canal which may be worthy of more consideration, and that is the scanty perennial supply of water in proportion to the size and cost of the project. The scheme will cost, with interest on outlay, at least half a million sterling, with the result of securing at most three hundred cubic feet of water per second as a perennial supply. Some less quantity, allowing for evaporation and leakage, will remain available for irrigation. According to the highest estimate given, as I understand, 30,000 acres will be irrigated perennially. That is an advantage, no doubt; but is it a result in itself worth the risk of so large a sum? Perhaps so; as the 30,000 acres irrigated perennially will lead to at least double, probably more, being irrigated for cold weather crops; but still, considering the uncertain demand for irrigation, and that Guzerat has a fair rainfall, the question of risking so much to do so little has some importance.

Perhaps I may ask, why is it necessary to invest so largely in order to obtain the water supply of the Taptee for irrigation? Why is that river to be encountered where it is very wide, and very troublesome, to deal with, instead of nearer its source, where it is comparatively narrow and easy? A considerable proportion of the main stream of the Taptee might be utilized, no doubt, hundreds of miles above the now proposed works, and, perhaps at a quarter of the cost, three-quarters of the anticipated supply might be obtained. It seems a pity to localize irrigation in places where the financial prospects are not very promising, when, by its removal for a few hundred miles, a mere nothing in these days of railways, as much good might be done in places financially favourable. Wherever the corps are grown, they are almost equally at the disposal of the public.

These large irrigation schemes have unfortunately not the tentative character which the schemes of olp days possessed. Now we put all our eggs into one basket, and sometimes, alas! they turn out addled.

DEUCEACE.

BOMBAY.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.—It is stated that a movement is being set on foot to memorialize Government against the new Municipal Bill.

CHOLERA.—Three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Tuesday—two at the Piquet, Esplanade Cross Road, and one in the Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

POLICE FINES.—During last month between two and three thousand rupees were recovered by the several Police Courts on account of fines and fees levied by the Courts.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.—Nearly 12,000 persons were brought before the several Police Courts during the half-year ending 30th June last.

ASSAULT.—A Goanese named Bastiao Jose was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward with assaulting one Augustine Cane, and on conviction was fined seven rupees.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of eight rupees from Framjee Ruttonjee Khokawalla, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Mahratta named Cassia Bapoo, a notorious character, to six months' imprisonment for stealing a saree belonging to Jumna, woman.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till yesterday the several Magistrates of Police had committed seventeen cases for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 10th.

GAMBLERS.—Shaik Cassum Munajee and another were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with gaming with dice and money in a public thoroughfare, and were each fined two rupees.

TRESPASS.—A Mahratta named Baboo Janoo was yesterday fined by the Senior Magistrate twenty rupees, for being found in a building without giving any satisfactory account of his presence therein.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN A PARSEE HUSBAND AND HIS WIFE.—Judgment was to be delivered yesterday in the case of Ardaseer Jehanghier Framjee *vs.* Awabaee, his wife, but it has been postponed till Wednesday the 11th inst.

STRIPES.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Mahadoo Hurry was convicted of stealing a box belonging to a Borah named Abdool Ally, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes.

SHOP LIFTING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Nathoo Cassum was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee for stealing seven annas from the shop of one Motee Wagha, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed one Baboo Bindrabin for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for stealing certain gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 290, belonging to one Thackurpursad Bunseedhur.

A PICKPOCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abdool Rayman, a well known bad character, was charged with stealing a handkerchief, containing thirteen rupees, from the pocket of one Luxmon Dhurma. He was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Fukroodeen Cassum, a noted thief, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering on a public thoroughfare.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 31st August, was 50 feet 2 tenths, the total rainfall up to same date being 58 inches 12 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 1 tenth, and the total rainfall 35 inches 29 cents.

THE MURDER OF A WOMAN AT MAHIM.—Louis Fernandes was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with murder, in having on or about the 23rd August caused the death of a woman named Annie DeSouza. After the examination of several witnesses the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry. We have already published the particulars of the case.

THE KERWADA WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.—THE CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS.—We understand that the prisoners concerned in the Kerwada widow marriage case were last week tried at the Criminal Sessions held at Broach before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Session Judge of Surat, on several charges laid against them under the Indian Penal Code. They were convicted and each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each; out of the fine Rs. 500 to go to the prosecutrix Jeevecover.

A HINT TO THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.—On Tuesday morning, a valuable horse of Mr. Payne, solicitor, was being led up Malabar Hill by the ghorawalla, when the animal backed up against the parapet at the part of it which was rather low, and fell over a height of about ten feet. The poor beast was unable to move. It was examined by a veterinary surgeon, who pronounced its spine fractured, and it was accordingly shot. The height of the parapet where the accident occurred was, we learn, about a foot and ten inches. This is not the first accident that has happened at the same spot; and we would recommend the municipal authorities to adopt precautionary measures at once.

A GOOD STORY ABOUT A "SNAKE IN THE GRASS."—During one of the intervals the other night, a gentleman who was walking in the compound of Grant Road theatre trode upon a slimy looking black and yellow thing, and he rushed off to some friends and told them in a state of excitement that he had just trampled upon a snake, that it rose and darted at him, and that he had had an escape for which he was grateful. A run was made to the place where the snake was seen, and there, sure enough, lay the black and yellow thing perfectly still among the grass. "How beautifully it is marked," said one young naturalist, who contemplated adding it to his collection of creeping things; "it is a large rock snake," said a gentleman who knew rock snakes; "it is not—it is a species of very dangerous snake," said another gentleman who knew all about dangerous snakes; and a number, throwing their bodies well forward but keeping their feet back, cautioned each other not to go too near. Sticks were brought, and one blow was struck at the brute's back. A stick was then inserted under it, and as its stillness argued it was dead, the people crowded under the nearest lamp and inspected it. Great was their delight when they found it was only the *skin of a plantain!*

HIGH COURT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

947-68—Acland Prentis and Bishop—Punahall Poonamchund *v.* Hurgopall Premsookdass and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

SHORT CAUSES.

396-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cassum Hajee Mitha *v.* Jugga Ludha and others—Mody.

LONG CAUSES.

591-70—C. Tyabjee—Cooverjee Meghjee *v.* Jamsetjee Peroshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

317-70—C. Tyabjee—Khimjee Doolubdass and another *v.* Manockjee Rustomjee Dullall and another—In Person.

319-70—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Vundravundass Purshotumdass and others *v.* Madewjee Huri Josey—No appearance.

321-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow *v.* Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

331-70—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council &c. *v.* Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

337-70—A. Framjee—Thucker Oomersey Ludha *v.* Jacob Ishmael—Manisty and Fletcher.

373-70—Abraham—Shapoorjee Baijonjee *v.* T. G. Young—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

375-70—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ruttonsey Panchan *v.* Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.

386-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Adamjee Oomerjee and another *v.* Vullegjee Moosajee—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Chuggondass *v.* Nurrotumdass Jaithadass—Leathes and Crawford. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Luxuman Sadasewsett, deceased, Nurbai widow of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch *v.* Shewshunker Sadasewsett—Thacker and Chalk.

MATTER FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebanee, claimant.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo de Azavido and another *v.* Petitioner.

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sooguuchund Sewdass and another *v.* Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee *v.* Tullockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—Tyebjee—Vithul Mooljee and another *v.* Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.

407-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper, Suttaybhamabai, widow *v.* Bai Namoon, widow.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, 188 tons, Commander T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE S.S. ETHIOPIA, 718 tons, Commander T. Sanders, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. Hall, Lieut. Macbay, Mr. J. R. Aenson, Lieut. C. A. Lucas and servant, Mr. Dhurumdass Mungoomull, Mr. Syed bin Ally, Mr. Abdool Currim, Hajee Sallay Mahomed, Asst Apothecary W. Punjah and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE S.S. HIDALGO, 1,269 tons, Captain G. Edwards, arrived on the 2nd instant from London, via Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—1,212 packages piece goods, 193 packages machinery, 622 kegs paint, 3 boxes imitation gold leaves, 3 cases boots, 9 casks hoes, 2 cases brass, 125 kegs nails, 9 casks screws, 24 cases zinc, 10 casks hammers, 7 cases cordial, 787 packages wine, 3 cases soap, 16 bundles shafts, 34 cases toys, 10 cases hats, 5 cases varnish, 150 cases provisions, 35 cases whiskey, 7 cases saddlery, 7 cases needles, 148 cases oilman stores, 155 cases stationery, 11 cases thread, 43 cases corks, 9 cases books, 49 cases clocks, 4 cases sweatmeats, 2 cases glass, 820 cases candles, 25 cases gin, 14 cases paper hangings, 175 drums turpentine, 50 barrels tar, 52 casks cochineal, 107 cases brandy, 50 cases copper sheets, 31 cases medicine, 18 packages pumps, 21 cases cider, 14 cases biscuits, 28 packages iron, 800 faggots steel iron, 18 cases corn flour, 309 packages twist, 13 cases tobacco, 2 cases silkgoods, 4 bundles twine, 6 cases milk, 13 cases acid, 1,530 packages beer, 9 cases lamps, 9 cases grease, 161 coils rope, 154 drums oil, 2 cases padlocks, 116 cases sardine, 25 cases glass, 9 cases umbrellas, 16 casks blacking, 12 cases ham, 7 cases looking-glass, 21 cases cheese, 25 kegs shots, 2 cases perfumery, 100 cases claret, 14 packages hinges, 15 bales canvas, 64 cases glassware, 15 cases earthenware, 6 cases chisels, 152 packages papers, 13 cases brass sheets, 117 packages iron ware, 35 cases wine and spirit, 5 casks files, and other packages of sundry merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 27 m	5 0	Thursday 5	6 31 m	5 10
0 44 a	6 3		6 56 a	5 10
1 2 m	5 3	Friday 6	7 4 m	5 3
1 11 a	6 0		7 25 a	6 2
1 36 m	5 4	Saturday 7	7 37 m	4 9
1 40 a	5 6		7 57 a	6 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunday 8	8 13 m	3 9
[illegible]	[illegible]		8 34 a	5 11
[illegible]	[illegible]	Monday 9	8 55 m	2 5
2 39 a	3 9		9 14 a	5 7
4 0 m	3 9	Tuesday 10	9 46 m	1 4
3 21 a	3 0		10 10 a	5 3
5 13 m	3 4	Wednesday ... 11	10 58 m	0 7
4 20 a	2 2		11 21 a	5 0

Moon—First Quarter, 10th, 6h. 53m. P.M.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

PETITIONS WITHDRAWN.

Merwanjee Bejonjee and Sorabjee Muncherjee, who some time ago carried on with another the business of dubashes and general merchants, under the name of Byramjee and Merwanjee and Co., were allowed to withdraw their petition.—Thomas Bernard Coulson, a livery stable keeper, was also allowed to withdraw his petition.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed:—Nanchund Ruttonsey, Moolvy Abdoola Ebrahim, and Thucker Premjee Bhoja.

RE NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Bal Mungesh for an opposing creditor. The case was opposed on several grounds, which were to a great extent met by the insolvent producing the will of his late father.

Mr. Bal Mungesh, after examining the insolvent at some length, said his client opposed under the impression that insolvent's father died intestate; but now that the will was produced and his client had seen it, he saw no ground to oppose further. The opposition being thus withdrawn, the insolvent was sworn and discharged. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,583.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, the following among other insolvents obtained their discharges:—Beebee, widow, a milk-seller, liabilities Rs. 2,596. Lalljee Nanjee, a blacksmith, liabilities Rs. 3,148. Doorga, a courtezan, liabilities Rs. 1,840. Hemraj Arjoon, a muccadum, liabilities Rs. 19,497. Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mehta, liabilities Rs. 851. Dadabhoy Muncherjee, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 487. Nagsey Sudew, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 5,000. Rahimtoola Husson, a servant, liabilities Rs. 1,071. Coobeir Dowlutram, a priest, liabilities Rs. 667. Anundrao Chappajee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 11,207. Damodhur Bapoojee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 633. Narayen Soonderjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 1,343. Narayen Purshotum, a buggy-keeper, liabilities Rs. 1,436. Nursoo Bapoo, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 1,002. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 3,000. Dinshaw Ardasir Davur, liabilities Rs. 3,000.

CRICKET.

NORTH *vs.* SOUTH.

THIS, the great match of the season, in fact we may say of the Presidency, commenced yesterday morning. The attendance of spectators was of course very great, and chaff flying about to any extent. "The North" went to the wickets first and put together 117, Crawley Bovey making *the* score of the side 30 and not out. The innings commenced about 11 30 and was finished at 10 minutes to 2. After tiffin "The South" commenced their innings and when stumps were drawn had made 143 with 7 wickets down. Coddington and Edwardes were at the wickets, the former having made as usual a good score, 32. Stewart, whose wicket were the last to go down, had put together 33. But the great treat of the day, and we may say of the season, was the wicket keeping of Young of "The South." The fielding on both sides was good. The band of the 83rd Regiment played on the ground, that of the 68th plays there to-day.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 3.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following epitome of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 28th August 1872 are published in the *Gazette of India*:—Considerable damage has been done in Sind by floods and locusts. Damage from these insects is apprehended in Rajpootana also, where young locusts are commencing their ravages, and they still hang about the Punjab, though no serious harm is as yet reported to have been done by them in that province. Rain is wanted in some of the Bombay districts, but the prospects are reported to be good still, and prices continue to show a slight downward tendency. More rain is also wanted in some of the Bengal districts and in Cuttack, where the rice crop, otherwise growing well, is suffering from the attacks of small insects. On the other hand, a break is wanted in the North-Western Provinces. On the whole, however, the reports show that the prospects of the season are as yet very satisfactory.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

THE Meeting, a most successful one, came to an end on Saturday, the 31st August, Lieut.-Colonel Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, is the Champion for the present year; and, in fact, has made the most regular shooting of any of the competitors present.

For the Wanowrie Stakes, Captain Waring, the D. A. A. G. for Musketry, came in first, with the very fine score of 48 marks, with the Snider Rifle, out of a possible score of 56, at 300 and 500 yards. And in many of the matches the same gentleman made very fine scores. Major Clarke, from Mhow, did remarkably well, and has gone back a winner to a large amount.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, the champion of Bengal for 1871, from Akola, Berars, has also brought himself especially to notice for steady, careful shooting with the Snider Rifle. And Mr. Hills, 2nd Ghoorka Regiment, from Simla, has done wonders with a Rigby small bore, fixed sights, out of which he fired. He has gone to Bangalore to continue, if possible, the luck which has attended him here, and Mr. Nicholetts has proceeded to Secunderabad to take the *good* shots there by surprise.

From Bangalore, two noted shots came, Captain Salmond, 1-21st Regt, and Sergeant Simmonds of the same corps. The former has done well, and has returned to Bangalore a winner of many prizes. The other, we regret to say, did not do well. He only came in for fourth prize in the Consolation Stakes, although we know he made splendid firing at many of the distances during the meeting. To Lt.-Col. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, the honour of being the Champion for 1872 belongs. For that, he made good shooting, but was narrowly declared a winner. Lt. Tyndall, a young gentleman of the 68th Regiment, and a remarkable good shot, was only one point behind, and had a spare shot to get it, but failed.

Last year Mr. Adam Smith, Finance Department, was Champion; and this year he does not come in for a prize in the Champion's Contest, notwitstanding that he has succeeded in making excellent shooting. Taken as a whole, his scores of seventy-two six-inch bull's eyes in in the five days' meeting second only to Color Sergeant Tuck of the 56th Regiment, a remarkable fine shot, is something uncommon in Rifle Meetings. And Major Clarke's score at 400 yards, 96 points in a possible 104, with a Snider Rifle, is something not to be soon forgotten. Captain Salmond's exhibition of what can be done in two minutes with the Martini Henry Rifle—83 points at 200 yards—will remind Poona people in after years of the remarkable facility with which he, sitting military fashion, in a kneeling position, could manipulate such a weapon.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE new Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Rev. J. Baly, was duly installed in his office on Wednesday last.

THE MADRAS BREAKWATER.—We understand that the local Government have received a reply from the Government of India regarding the breakwater scheme. The Madras Government proposed to raise the money, about a crore and 31 lakhs of rupees, by a loan. The Government of India, while approving of the proposal of the local Government, is said to have remarked that it cannot accord its sanction to so heavy an outlay, or to the loan of so large an amount, without first communicating with the Secretary of State on the subject, and obtaining His Grace's sanction to the scheme.—*Madras Mail.*

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT IN THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—We hear that the masonry work, which is at present in the course of construction upon the third flat of the new High Court building, is to be a clock tower, exhibiting a clock with three facings, towards the south, east, and west, respectively.—*Englishman.*

CURIOUS LAW.—At the Calcutta Police Court, on Monday last, an application was made to the Magistrate, Mr. Miller, by a gentleman, for a summons against the driver of a second-class hackney-carriage for refusing to hire out his garry. His Worship enquired of the applicant what was the cause for the refusal. The latter replied that the driver demanded the hire in advance, and he declined to give it, upon which the man refused to go. The Magistrate was of opinion that the driver was entitled to an advance of the fare at least for one hour, and had a right to refuse to let his garry out if that sum was not paid.—*Ibid.*

THE Madras Cricketers have been unable to bring together a team to play at the approaching meeting at Poona. It is difficult for a sufficient number of gentlemen to get away from their duties at the same time.—*Madras Times.*

VELLORE.—The inhabitants of Vellore have applied for permission to rebuild and repair their houses that were destroyed or injured by the recent flood, and the Municipal Commissioners have complied with their request, although not without some hesitation, "various attempts having been made to induce them to abandon the site on account of its insalubrity and exposure so danger, and other ground having been offered to them, free, with a bonus, but they having refused to avail themselves of all such offers." The Municipality will, however, supervise the rebuilding of the said suburb, and see the ground properly laid out in streets, &c. every one re-occupying his old site as far as can be done, without unduly encroaching on the ground required by the streets.—*Ibid.*

CROSSING THE SUTLEJ.—The great inconvenience and delay occasioned to travellers by having to cross the Sutlej in boats will soon, we are glad to learn, be partially remedied. A bridge of boats with a double roadway is now in course of construction at Phillour. For this work of primary importance the bridge of boats at Ferozepore has been dismantled, and most of the material is being removed to Phillour. The cost of the construction of the new bridge is estimated at over half a lac of rupees, independently of the value of the boats and other material brought from Ferozepore. As soon as a sufficient number of boats can be collected, another bridge, it is believed, will be constructed at Ferozepore in lieu of the one now broken up. The railway bridge at Phillour, will not, it is feared, be ready for the passage of trains for some time to come, if indeed its thorough repair is practicable.—*Mofussilite.*

THE REPORTED DEVIATION OF THE SUTLEJ.—Some of our contemporaries have given currency to a report that the river Sutlej had so far altered its course as to cut away the road between Ferozepore and Loodiana in several places. We beg to state that there has been no such marked diversion in the course of the stream, nor is it possible, as the road is over ten miles away from the river, and is carried along the high land which skirts the valley of the Sutlej. It is true that a deviation in the direction of the stream has taken place at several points, and that a good deal of land has been washed away to be deposited again lower down in the Loodiana and Ferozepore districts by the action of the current. But this goes on every year. The road has been injured in several places by the recent heavy rains, which were exceptionally heavy, but this has been of very great benefit to the country, as the crops are now most luxuriant where the country was formerly almost a desert.—*Ibid.*

SAUGOR.—The bolt has fallen at last. Whether the mutiny of the 40th M. N. I. was only an imaginary affair, as some suppose, or not, and whatever the offence committed by the officers of the regiment (on which I give no opinion) the station mourns the exile if I may use the term, of Colonels Doveton, Couchman, and Rose. I am sorry that we shall no longer see the old familiar faces in the raquet court, on the mall, or on the croquet ground. Colonel Doveton loses his command, and is ordered to Kamptee, and the other gentlemen are ordered off on general duty. It was expected by many that some action would be taken by Government, to mark its displeasure at the disturbed state of the regiment; but in one of these cases, at least, the action is considered somewhat severe. However, we know nothing of the data on which Government has acted, and we may never be any wiser; and, at any rate, I do not wish to give opinions, but to state facts. I believe I state the universal feeling when I say Colonel Radcliffe was deservedly popular. He had always a kind word and a genial smile for every one he met. The cause of his removal is a mystery. He goes to Kamptee in command of the 1st Cavalry, and Colonel Phillips takes command of the 3rd. Our station might hitherto have been called *Colonelgunge*, but can no longer claim so gallant a title. The exodus of the Colonels is a *fait accompli.* The regiment goes to Secunderabad, and will be replaced by the 5th.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

A COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Bolarum on 3rd July, Abdoollah Khan, Shameer Khan, Gholam Ali Khan, Nuzeer Mahomed Khan, Morad Ali Khan, Moohur Singh, Gholam Surwur Khan, Allabux Khan, and Lutchmon Singh, Troopers of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, were arraigned on the following charge:—"That they, Troopers Abdoollah Khan, Shameer Khan, Gholam Ali Khan, Nuzeer Mahomed Khan, Moorad Ali Khan, Moohur Singh, Gholam Surwur Khan, Allabux Khan, and Lutchmon Singh, at Bolarum, on or about the fourteenth of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, together did commit dacoity in the house of Major J. O. Mayne, of the Royal Engineers. The above being within the provisions of the Articles of War." The Court found that the prisoners, Abdoollah Khan, Shameer Khan, Gholam Ali Khan, Morad Ali Khan, Moohur Singh, Gholam Surwur Khan, Allabux Khan, and Lutchmon Singh, each and severally guilty of the charge; and Trooper Nuzeer Mahomed Khan, not guilty of the charge. The Court sentenced the first eight prisoners each and severally to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

Lord Napier noted as follows:—

The acquittal of Nuzeer Mahomed Khan is approved and confirmed. The finding and sentences on the remaining prisoners, Gholam Ali Khan, Morad Ali Khan, Shameer Khan, Moohur Singh, Allabux Khan, Lutchmon Sing, Gholam Surwur Khan, Abdoollah Khan are illegal, and are disapproved and not confirmed.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It is much to be regretted that more care was not taken in framing the charges against the prisoners.

There was no evidence of violence, restraint or intimidation, which are necessary to constitute dacoity.

Had the charge been framed for "Theft in a dwelling house," or "House-breaking," the prisoners, in whose possession part of the stolen property was found, might have received suitable punishment.

In regard to the others, the evidence of the accomplice and approver, unsupported by any corroborative evidence, is not sufficient for conviction.

Gungadeen Sing, the avowed thief, Gholam Surwur Khan, and Abdoollah Khan, will be dismissed the service.

Nuzeer Mahomed Khan will be released and returned to duty.

The remainder of the prisoners will be released, but not returned to duty until further orders.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO A MEMORIAL FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India, to J. H. Fisher, Esq., Secretary to the Central Civilians' Committee, Allahabad, No. 5803, dated Fort William, the 30th December 1871.

WITH reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Geoghegan's letter to your address, No. 2892, dated the 10th June last, I am directed now to reply to the memorial from certain members of the Bengal Civil Service praying—

(1) for the restoration of the rate of acting allowances to 30 per cent.;

(2) for the restoration of the minimum furlough allowance of £500 per annum;

(3) for employment in the Non-Regulation Provinces and in the Political Department;

(4) for permission to take privilege leave three months, instead of six months, before furlough.

2. On the first point the Governor-General in Council feels satisfied that no change is necessary. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, it appears that, even with the reduction from 30 to 20 per cent., the junior civilians are drawing on the whole better, and not worse, pay than if the old rules had remained in force; and the protection afforded by the rule, that the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer, ordinarily secures individuals against any but very trifling loss.

3. As regards the second point, I am to observe that, before the memorial was received, the question of the minimum furlough allowance was decided in favour of the service.

4. On the third point, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council can make no specific promises. Any relief that he could give to the service by appointments in his gift would be very small, while in every appointment the fitness of the individual must be more considered than the claims of the service at large, however urgent they may be. Still His Excellency in Council would be glad to see members of the Covenanted Civil Service more extensively employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces, and in the Political and other Departments of the State; and I am to acquaint you that stringent orders were issued last year to the local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency to give effect to these views, so far as the Non-Regulation Provinces are concerned. His Excellency in Council will further address the local Governments with a view to the employment in special departments of members of the Civil Service who possess the necessary qualifications, so far as this can be done without injustice to the claims of gentlemen already employed in such departments.

It is understood, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has on more than one occasion recently bestowed on Covenanted Civilians appointments not reserved exclusive to the service; and, with reference to the present admitted stagnation of promotion, the Governor-General in Council hopes that His Honor will be able to find other similar opportunities.

5. As to the last point the Governor-General in Council has determined to accede to the prayer of the memorialists. This concession will be of course of general application, and will be notified in the Financial Department.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 33, dated India Office, London, the 18th April 1872.

The despatch of the Acting Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 21st of February, No. 8 of 1872, forwarding a copy of a memorial from certain members of the Bengal Civil Service, and of the reply of the Government, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of the reply returned by the Government of India to the memorialists, and regard the concessions which have been made as judicious and liberal.

H. L. DAMPIER, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

REPORT ON STATE RAILWAYS BY GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR STATE RAILWAYS.

1. As a year has elapsed since I arrived in India to undertake the duties of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, I deem it desirable to lay before the Government a connected statement of my general views with regard to State Railways. . . .

2. Until lately, nearly all railways in India have been constructed and worked by Companies on the guarantee system. Under this system the Government ordinarily guarantees interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on all capital expended under sanction, the Government sharing with the Company the revenue, *if any*, beyond 5 per cent. or making up any deficiency. The guarantee is for 99 years, but Government has the power of purchasing after 25 or 50 years at the mean market price of shares during the three previous years. . . .

3. Such has been the system pursued hitherto, but it has now been decided that, with a few exceptions, all railways shall be, for the future, constructed and worked directly by the State. Of the wisdom of this step, so far as Government is concerned, there can scarcely be two opinions. Under the guarantee system, the Government practically raises the money on loan, but has not the entire management of its expenditure. The Government has every thing to lose but nothing to gain.

In the majority of cases there is no probability that the revenue will exceed the guaranteed interest, consequently the company is not directly interested in economy or retrenchment; the shareholder's dividend must remain the same, no matter what the revenue may be. The control exercised by Government, though very necessary, is by no means an unmixed benefit, and frequently it not only places the Government in a false position, but gives rise to divided responsibility. The practical man, thoroughly versed in the working of railways, feels annoyed and irritated at the criticisms or interference of those who have had but little experience of the subject, and this must sometimes be the case in a service where promotion is frequent; a spirit of antagonism is bred between the Government and railway official, which is prejudicial to the interests of the railway, but of which the directors in England are scarcely conscious, and at all events powerless to prevent. On the other hand, the Government official unacquainted with the minutiæ of working, is very likely to impose restrictions which interfere with the liberty of action and indirectly produce detrimental results. . . .

13. The State Railways at present either completed, in progress, or proposed, are 19 in number, the total length being about 2,800 miles, exclusive of trial lines and alternative surveys. Sixty-eight miles of these railways have been opened for traffic, 861 are in course of construction, and the remainder have been surveyed or are under survey. The annexed list gives the leading characteristics of these railways; their position is shown on the accompanying map.

15. The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway is 29 miles long. It was constructed by a company under the guarantee system, with the view of opening communication between Calcutta and the Mutlah for developing a trade at Port Canning, thus relieving the port of Calcutta on the Hooghly, and avoiding the difficult and intricate navigation of that river; it was partially opened for traffic in 1862, and fully opened in 1863, but the expectations of its projectors were never realized. The attractions of Port Canning were insufficient to draw the shipping from Calcutta. Moreover, the river made some inroads and destroyed the jetty at the Mutlah terminus.

The working expenses exceeded the traffic receipts, and the Indian Government having determined that the deficit should be deducted from the guaranteed interest, the shareholders determined to surrender the railway to Government. In 1868 the railway was, therefore, transferred to Government, and became a State Railway, the Government repaying the capital of £635,000.

Until last year there has been a loss in working the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

	£
In 1868 there was a deficit of	3,309
„ 1869 „ „ „	3,679
„ 1870 „ „ „	758
„ 1871 „ „ a profit of	169

16. The Punjab Northern Railway from Lahore to Peshawur was at first intended to have been an extension of the Punjab Railway company's line. Mr. Brunton reported generally upon it, and Mr. Power estimated the probable cost of a line of the standard gauge from Lahore to Peshawur at £4,000,000, of which the large bridges over the Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus would cost £720,000, but the Rawul Pindee Committee arrived at the conclusion that the line might be made for £5,000,000.

The total length of the line will be about 280 miles, exclusive of the length of a branch to the Pin-dadan-Khan Salt-mines. The line is intended chiefly for political and strategical purposes; but there will be a considerable salt traffic, and Sir Robert Motgomery expressed his belief that it would draw out a trade from Afghanistan and Central Asia, which would in a few years become immensely developed.

The salt traffic is estimated at about 100,000 tons annually. There will also be hill traffic from Cashmere,—sugar exports, potatoes, limestone, &c; but almost all authorities agree that the traffic alone will be insufficient to justify the construction of this railway, but that the strategical advantages which it will afford render the construction of the line necessary.

The country between Lahore and Jhelum is very level, and would present but few natural obstacles to the construction of a railway, were it not for the formidable rivers which have to be crossed. The only heavy earthworks are on the Kharian Pass, which is surmounted by gradients not exceeding 1 in 100; on this pass there are several heavy cuttings in undurated clay, which, though hard as rock, is affected by water. The large rivers of the Ravee, the Chenab, and the Jhelum, have to be crossed by bridges about 17,000 lineal feet in the aggregate.* The cost of these bridges, including protective works, is estimated at £1,125,000.

The cost of the line between Lahore and Jhelum, exclusive of these large bridges and their protective works, will be about £6,400 per mile.

There are also some minor bridges and large flood openings which are dry except during heavy rains. The railway for the greater portion of its length between Lahore and Jhelum runs on the side of the trunk road, only diverging from it in a few places, the main points of divergence being between Lahore and the Ravee, and at the Kharian Pass.

The construction of the line was commenced about November 1869, but, owing to the causes above-mentioned, the progress, until last year, has been very slow. The decision on the change of gauge was communicated in January 1871.

With the exception of the large bridges the railway is so far completed that it might have been opened for traffic between the large rivers had it not been for the difficulty of obtaining rails from England, and so many rails are required for sinking the well foundations that the idea of opening for traffic this year must be abandoned. All the minor bridges may be said to be practically finished, with the exception of the Palkoo, the Bhimber, and the special flood gaps which must await the arrival of the iron work from England.

The large bridges were not commenced until October or November of last year, although the previous seasons had been usefully employed in burning bricks, collecting materials, and carrying out protective works and the work of the season has been attended with good results. . . .

The country between Jhelum and Rawal Pindee is in parts broken and rugged; but as a very good road has been constructed between those towns the cost of the railway will not be large, as the railway will, for nearly the whole of that distance, keep to the road. This will, however, involve very heavy gradients and curves. The plans and sections of this length have been sent in and are now under consideration: the steepest gradient is 1 in 27. But it remains to be seen whether a ruling gradient of 1 in 30 cannot be obtained throughout. These gradients are so scattered that it will be difficult to work them as an ordinary incline; special brake arrangements must be adopted on that railway, and the engines must all be fitted with the "Le Chatelier" counter-pressure brake. Beyond Rawul Pindee there are no special difficulties except the crossing of the River Indus. Opinion is divided respecting the question of crossing this river by bridge or tunnel, but surveys have lately been undertaken with the view of deciding this question.

Two lines have been suggested for the branch to the salt mines at Pin-dadan-khan, one from Lalla Moosah about twelve miles beyond Goozerat on which the work will be generally light, but which involves a crossing of the Jhelum River; the other alternative line leaves the town of Jhelum and skirts the north bank of the river. The works on this line will be heavy as it crosses some large water drainage. The surveys of the alternative line have not yet been submitted for decision.

17. The Indus Valley Railway will be about 493 miles in length; it branches off from the Punjab and Delhi line between Mooltan and Shershah, but about six miles from the former, and having Mooltan as a terminus; it then passes through the fertile district of Shoozabad, near the River Chenab, and thence to Bhawulpoor, crossing the River Sutlej near that city; from thence it passes through Amedpoor, Khanpoor, Dundhi and Ghotki to Rhoree, where it crosses the River Indus to Sukkur; it then keeps near the right bank of the Indus until it reaches Kotree, the present terminus of the Scind Railway.

It is very doubtful whether the Indus Valley will prove to be remunerative as a commercial undertaking, but in a political point of view it is important, as it opens railway communications between the Punjab and the seaboard, being a saving of about 750 miles to Lahore when compared with the present railway communication *via* Bombay and Allahabad. At present, river communication between Kurrachee and Mooltan is so uncertain that, when time is an object, it is better to go *via* Bombay rather than risk the delays and contingencies of river transit.

The local traffic will consist chiefly of grain and agricultural produce. In the Sehwan district the country is extremely rich and well cultivated, and throughout the State of Bhawulpoor there has of late been a large development of the resources of the country, by the restoration of irrigation channels, and wherever the influences of the Indus extend, the country is, as a rule, well cultivated, but beyond its influence it is barren and thinly populated. Moreover, the native boats in the river will compete for the traffic that might otherwise go to the railway.

The works on the line are very light, if we except the bridge over the Sutlej, the bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, and the provision for the spill waters of the Indus. At Sehwan there are some sharp rocks of a shaken character which have to be passed; but with these exceptions the railway may be considered a surface line.

The works on the upper portion of the line between Mooltan and Rhoree were commenced departmentally about the end of last year, and very satisfactory progress has been attained.

The earthworks have been well advanced throughout; between Mooltan and the Sutlej, about 50 miles, the earthworks may be considered to be almost finished, and throughout the Bhawulpoor States they are in a very advanced state; and north of Rhoree the railway embankments have been thrown up with the view of defining the extent of the spill waters of the Indus, and there is but little doubt that the greater portion of the earth work between Mooltan and Rhoree will be completed before the end of the year. Arrangements for brick-making and the collection of ballast are well in hand, and a commencement has been made with the brick-work of some of the smaller culverts and bridges. A large number of bricks have been burned for the Sutlej Bridge, and well curbs are being prepared in readiness for commencing the work of that bridge with energy next year. I fear, however, that the progress on this portion of the railway will be seriously retarded by the non-arrival of permanent-way materials and iron work from England. . . .

It is estimated that the cost of a narrow gauge line between Mooltan and Rhoree will be about £6,300 per mile, of which about £750 per mile is due to the cost of the Sutlej Bridge. If we exclude the cost of the Sutlej Bridge, and the provision for the flood waters of the Indus, the cost will be reduced to about £5,100 per mile. The lower portion of the railway between Rhoree and Kotree, a distance of about 222 miles, is now under survey, and it is believed that the project will be submitted in time to obtain sanction to the commencement of the works at the beginning of the next cold season. The cost of this portion of the line, excluding the amount of the bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, will probably be about £6,000 per mile.

The bridge over the Indus will be a formidable undertaking, as one of its spans will be about 600 feet in the clear; but on the other hand, the foundations will be rocky, so that there will be no difficulty in this respect.

18. The Rajpootana (Delhi) Railway will run from Delhi through Rewaree and Ulwar, making a junction with the Agra division of the Rajpootana Railway; it opens out the Furucknugger salt district, and will be an important link in the through route from Delhi and the Punjab to the Bombay Presidency.

The construction of that portion of the line which lies between Delhi and Rewaree, as well as the salt branch, was commenced departmentally about April 1870, and has now been completed and is ready for traffic, with the exception of the station fittings expected from England and the Delhi Station, which has been delayed pending negociations with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company; but the rails have been laid, and the line might have been opened for traffic in a few months, had the rolling-stock arrived; but according to the last advices, it can scarcely be expected before February or March 1873.

The work is very light on this line; the only works of any magnitude being the crossings of the river Saubee which, however, will, for the present, be traversed by a temporary causeway.

The ruling gradient of this line is 1 in 300, but that of the salt branch is 1 in 100.

The plans and estimates for the extension to the junction have just been submitted; Major Stanton recommending Bandikuri instead of Bewai as the point of junction.

19. The Agra division of the Rajpootana Railway commences near the Agra station of the East Indian Railway, crosses the Jumna to Agra, and passes through Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor, Ajmere to Nusseerabad; it is of considerable political importance, opening the Rajpootana district and forming a link in the large system, which will eventually give direct railway communication between the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces. The traffic will probably be small until the whole system is completed, but there is a considerable salt traffic at Sambhur and Bhurtpoor.

The annual exports and imports of Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor are about 70,000 tons, and the custom duties £30,000 per annum.

The line generally is a light one; the only works of magnitude being the bridge over the Jumna at Agra, about 2,200 lineal feet, to connect the line with the East Indian Railway, and the crossing of some rivers near Jeypoor, in the aggregate about 2,600 lineal feet. The Amanishah, the most formidable of these, is a river subject to a scour of an extraordinary character which requires special precautions.

The line between Agra and Sambhur, a length of 185 miles, was let by contract to Messrs. Glover and Company in October 1871, and the works have been commenced without delay.

A very large proportion of the earthwork below Agra, and Jeypoor has been completed, and a good commencement has been made in the masonry of the culverts and small bridges; a large quantity of materials has been collected, and I expect that good progress in the large bridges will be made after the next rains. Nine of the piers of the Agra Jumna Bridge have been commenced, and the foundations have been sunk to depths varying from 20 to 48 feet. It is estimated that, this railway may be constructed and stocked for about £5,500 per mile.

20. The Holkar State Railway will be about 86½ miles in length; it commences at Khundwa, a station 352 miles from Bombay on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The line for the first 42 miles is tolerably light; it then crosses the Nerbudda river, and, ascending the Vindhya range of hills by the Choral Pass, reaches Mhow and Indore. There appears to be a greater probability of commercial success on this line than on the majority of the State Railways especially if the extension be carried out *via* Neemuch and Rajpootana to Agra and Delhi. There will be considerable traffic in opium and other agricultural produce, and the railway will open the rich districts of Jowra, Rutlam and Mundesoor to the port of Bombay; but in a political point of view, it is very important, affording, as it does, railway communication with the States of Holkar and Scindia, and the important military station of Mhow.

The first 42 miles of the line from Khundwa to the Nerbudda are tolerably light and easy, with ruling gradients of 1 in 100; but the Nerbudda is a rapid river, rising in flood time 66 feet above its ordinary level; it has, however, the advantage of good foundations for its piers; it is to be spanned by 13 openings of 60 metres from centre to centre of pier, making a total of about 2,560 lineal feet of bridges. After crossing the Nerbudda, the line gradually becomes more and more heavy, until it ascends the Choral incline, with a gradient of 1 in 40 for 3½ miles; the work on this portion is extremely heavy, including tunnels and heavy rock cuttings, embankments with retaining walls, and viaducts over deep ravines. The cost of the third or ghat division will be about £16,200 per mile, including rolling stock and stations: the average cost of the whole line will be about £11,000 per mile including the cost of the Nerbudda Bridge, or about £8,700 per mile excluding the cost of the bridge, the cost of the 1st division will average about £6,000 per mile.

The Maharaja Holkar has lent to the British Government £1,000,000, at 4½ per cent. interest, for the construction of this railway.

The tender of Messrs. Hood, Winton, Mills, and Oag, for the construction of this line was accepted on the 8th of January 1872, and the contractors have since commenced the work with energy.

All the embankments on the first division (42 miles) may be said to be roughly finished except that close to Khundwa station, which is delayed pending a setlement of the station question with the Great Indian Peninsula officials; all the small cuttings on this length are also finished, and the heavier cuttings well in hand. The earthwork of the second division is being urged on, and on the ghat division many of the large rock cuttings and approaches to the tunnels have been actively pushed. Ballast has been collected along the whole of the first division, and about six miles of bottom ballast is now ready.

A very good commencement has been made with the masonry throughout the first division. A small quantity of rails has arrived, and it is hoped that a large portion of the line will be available for the transport of construction material before the end of the year. . . .

21. The Neemuch State Railway is the link connecting the Holkar State Railway with the Rajpootana system; it will be about 306 miles in length excluding a branch to Ujain. Leaving Indore, it passes through Rutlam and Jowra to Neemuch, and thence it joins the Rajpootana system at Nusseerabad. The traffic will be chiefly opium, cotton, and grain. Comparative estimates were prepared last year for the different trial lines between Indore and Neemuch, averaging about £5,000 per mile, exclusive of rolling-stock. The most direct and best route, in an engineering point of view, passed through Futteabad, Gurla, and Kussary, but as it avoided the important towns of Rutlam and Jowra, orders were given to locate the line through Rutlam, Jowra, and Mandesoor, with a branch from Futteabad to Ujain. This has since been done and final estimates are now under preparation. . . .

22. The Khamgaon branch is 7½ miles in length. It was constructed by the State as a branch of the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and is worked by that company. Its object is to open railway communication with Khamgaon, the chief cotton mart of West Berar. The cotton traffic is considerable in that district, 533,000 acres being under cotton cultivation. The railway is laid to the standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches with 60 lbs. rails on cast-iron sleepers. It was opened for traffic in March 1870, and cost about £6,200 per mile.

23. The Amraoti Branch, 5½ miles in length, is a similar branch from the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and is also worked by that railway company. It is intended to open Amraoti, the chief cotton mart of East Berar, where 466,000 acres are under cotton cultivation. The gauge of the railway is five feet six inches, and the rails are 68 lbs. to the yard, on iron sleepers; it was opened for traffic in 1871, costing abou £8,000 per mile.

24. The Nizam's Railway is not only important in a political point of view in affording railway communication to Hyderabad and Secundrabad, but it is expected to develop considerable traffic both in goods and passengers. The value of imports to Hyderabad from British territory is estimated at £400,000 per annum, and there is a large export trade of cotton, sugar, oilseeds, and grain.

The length of this railway will be about 120 miles including a branch of six miles in length, and as it is desirable to work the traffic through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company without break of gauge, the standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches has been adopted. The permanent-way and other materials will probably be supplied from the surplus stores of the Guaranteed Railways.

The progress on this line has been somewhat retarded by the question of gauge, which was only definitely settled in October 1871—the Nizam desiring on grounds of economy the narrow gauge, whilst the Government of India pointed out the disadvantages of a portion of narrow gauge railway which would be isolated unless the Nizam were prepared to carry out extensions to such a degree as to compensate for the disadvantages of a break of gauge. Ultimately, the standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches was adopted.

The line as far as the 54th mile is comparatively light and easy, but between the 54th and 70th mile the work is heavy, entailing deep cuttings in hard material and granite, as well as high embankments.

Sanction to a commencement of the earthworks and the collection of materials was accorded in April 1871.

The greater portion of the earthwork as far as the 54th mile is completed, and it is expected that all the earthwork will be completed by the end of the current year; and that the line for the first 49 miles will be ready for the rails, with the exception of a few of the larger bridges, by the end of October. About two-thirds of the ballast have been collected, and the exertions of the Engineers have been devoted to getting in the foundations of all the bridges and culverts as far as the 49th mile.

The delivery of rails has been delayed for several months by fruitless negotiations with the Great Southern of India, for surplus rails in stock.

25. The Patree Branch is a salt branch 22 miles in length, in connection with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The contract for the construction of the branch was let to Messrs. Gale and Company in December 1871. The indent for permanent-way was sent to England in September 1871, and the rails are now being delivered. The earthwork is nearly, if not quite completed; the date of completion of the railway will depend upon the arrival of the permanent-way materials from England, but it is expected that it will be ready for traffic in October next. The rails are flatfooted, 48lbs. to the yard, laid on creosoted sleepers 8' by 9 by 4½" 3 feet apart. The speed is restricted to 12 miles per hour, and the wheel load of engines to four tons or eight tons per axle.

The line will be worked by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company. The agreement for working is terminable by Government at any time after the line has been opened one year by giving six months' notice.

THE CAUSES OF THE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

(*Le Temps*—Paris, Aug. 2)

A RIDICULOUS controversy has been raised on the subject of the loan. Some maintain that its success is due to the Republic alone, while others regard it as a proof of the credit of France considered in herself and independently of her institutions. Neither of these opinions is altogether true. Capitalists have not lent their money to France from love for the present form of her Government, and, on the other hand, it does not appear that the Republic has inspired the public of our country or of Europe with the sentiments of fear which Monarchists affect to experience at the mere sound of its name.

The truth is that Frenchmen and foreigners have entrusted their savings to us because we are a hard-working nation, because we have always prided ourselves on being true to our engagements, because we have never shown any intention of repudiating debts contracted even by governments which we have overthrown, and because these qualities of honesty and laboriousness, far from proving incompatible with our new institutions, have never been displayed in a more striking manner than at present. France is proving to the world that she can live under a Republic without, therefore, repudiating her traditions of national honour, or disowning the conditions of honour and security which are the foundation of the existence of nations, and it is in this sense that we may, without braggadocio or party spirit, claim for our Republican Government the honour of the success of a loan which had no precedent in history.

(*La Patrie*—Paris, Aug. 2.)

THE loan is decidedly a great success, a real triumph for the Conservative party. The semi-official and Radical prints at first tried to tell us a wonderful tale, asserting that this financial edifice of 42 (fictitious) milliards had been raised by the capitalists of all countries to the glory of the Republic. The wildness of this legend prevented its authors from keeping it up; accustomed though they be to count on the credulity of their readers and on the complaisance of the public, they have been obliged this time to retreat in good order. The formula has therefore been changed, and it is said that we must give the credit of this financial success to the "Conservative" Republic. But at that word the whole scaffolding falls down. It is then no longer the real Republic that is concerned; M. de Goulard has said officially "the Conservative Republic" and nothing else. This excludes the *Republique Francaise*, the *Siecle*, the *National*, &c., from the triumph of the loan, for they are the violent, constant, and malignant opponents of the Conservative party! It is now well understood that it is not to the Republic of these real Republicans that the money has been lent. This is, in our opinion, the strict truth. All these journals are constantly repeating that the form of government called "Conservative" by the Conservatives, is not the "real Republic." They have therefore no right to interfere in the matter, no right to claim any share in the success of the loan.

(*Journal des Debats*—Paris, Aug. 4.)

Is the colossal success of the loan to be placed to the credit of the Republic or not? Have capitalists placed at the disposal of France some forty milliards because she is a Republic, or although she is a Republic? This question doubtless is not without interest, but is it not somewhat idle in this sense, that no criterion exists for its solution? Who can say whether more or fewer milliards would have been offered to France as a Monarchy than have been offered to her as a Republic? What is perfectly certain is that the Republic asked the capitalists of France and foreign countries for three and a half milliards, and that they have offered forty-two milliards. That is the fact. This fact might certainly have occurred under any other *régime*, but nobody can deny that it has occurred under the Republic, and consequently that the Republic, even though it be provisional and governed by the Rivet Constitution—a constitution which has never passed for a master-piece of its kind—does not prevent France from having credit, and even from exercising over the milliards an extraordinary power of attraction. But it must not be forgotten that it is not the Republic *in abstracto*, the Republic considered as a more or less ideal form of government, the Republic of divine right or the fetich Republic, that has worked this miracle of the multiplication of the milliards; it is the Conservative and moderate Republic as understood and carried on by M. Thiers, with the support of the immense majority of the country.

THE PUNDRAPORE RESIDENCY.

[Concluded from Tuesday's "*Bombay Gazette.*"]

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

IV.

THE Pundrapore insurrection caused a great sensation in Calcutta. Would Government annex the territory? Some said that Sir George Blitzen was already marching to Pundrapore at the head of two divisions of all arms of the service to depose the Begum and annex the state. Others were certain that the Governor-General would do nothing of the kind; that the present crisis demanded conciliatory measures; and that the Begum would be well "wigged," and reinstated in the Regency. Mr. Waspbite, the Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, was besieged with inquiries at his club in Chowringhee, until even *his* amiable temper was exhausted, and he said, "Damn the Pundwapoah Weisdency. If you want to know you should ask the Govenah-Genewal." The press likewise had its say upon the subject. 'The Padrepore Monitor and Weekly Evangelist' reminded its readers how often in the course of the previous ten years it had constantly predicted that affairs at Pundrapore would turn out exactly as they had happened. The editor conjured the Governor-General to do his duty and annex the principality, undeterred by the howls of native opinion, and regardless of the ignorant and interested views of English statesmen. "With an able British officer, such as Mr. Caird, the energetic Magistrate of Cholerapore, at the head of the administration, and an efficient educational staff under the Rev. Fungus M'Bain, the eminent Free Church Missionary, as Director of Public Instruction, upon a salary of not less than Rs. 700 per mensem, with a free bungalow, a new and happier era would soon dawn upon the benighted regions of Pundrapore. The importance of the last named appointment cannot be too strongly impressed upon his Excellency's consideration," &c., &c.

The 'Peon' scarcely expressed an opinion, but, as might have been expected, dwelt at length upon the valuable services which Cornet P. R. Penninck, of Beaton's Horse, had rendered in restoring order at the Residency and the Palace, an account of which occupied one-and-a-half columns of leaded type. The 'John Bull' bluntly said that the Government ought to do justice. "Visit with a fitting punishment the Begum and her fellow-conspirators, but why should an innocent child suffer for the misconduct of his guardian? Let us train the young Nawab to be a wise and judicious ruler, and place an experienced officer in charge of the state during His Highness's minority. In this manner we shall best refute the slanderous writers who would attribute to the Company's government an insatiable lust for territory. The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Robinson, Political Agent of Chotasahebpore, must of course occur to every one who has bestowed a serious thought upon the guardianship of the young Nawab and the future management of the Pundrapore state," &c., &c.

When the news of the Pundrapore insurrection reached Government House, a special meeting of the Executive Council was forthwith summoned. The members met in the evening in the old Council Chamber to determine the destiny of Pundrapore. If the *genius loci* could have prevailed, the independence of Pundrapore would have stood but a sober chance, for around them upon the walls hung the portraits of the statesmen and warriors who had done most to extend the British power in India. There was Clive, who gave Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to the Company's territories; Wellesley, the conqueror of Mysore, the Carnatic, and Maharashtra; with Hastings, Cornwallis, Eyre Coote, and Minto. But the golden age of annexation was past, and the pagoda-tree was fast falling into the sere and yellow leaf. There was a strong party in Parliament hostile to the Company, who never ceased to denounce each fresh extension of territory as another instance of arbitrary rapacity, seizing eagerly upon every new aggression as a ground for renewing the attack; and so the Calcutta statesmen were compelled to go cautiously to work in the case of Pundrapore.

"It appears to me, gentlemen," said the Governor-General during that little standing confabulation which always preceded the formal sitting, and in which the real business of the meeting was generally settled—"It appears to me that we have no real ground for proceeding to extremities against the state. The Nawab is but a child, and it would be hardly fair to make a minor answerable for the misdeeds of his guardian."

"All owing to that fellow Jones," growled the Honourable Mr. Elchey, who, having been Resident at the Court of Cooch Behar, claimed a leading voice in all diplomatic business. "If he had but kept out of the way and given them rope enough, the whole state would have been up, and then there would have been a good excuse for annexation. But the political department is going to the devil. When I was resident at Cooch Behar, your Excellency, there was an old Thakoor who had got a *ta' allukae zabardasti*, and the Government wanted——"

"But in this case, Mr. Elchey, I don't think any blame can attach to the Political officer," said the Governor-General, unceremoniously interrupting the ex-diplomatist, whose reminiscences of Cooch Behar were notoriously prosy, and so full of Hindustani phrases as to be intelligible only to a member of the Revenue Board. "Captain Jones appears to have acted as judiciously as the circumstances admitted, and his report is really an admirably written document, quite different from anything that we have had before from Pundrapore. Besides we shall have the Punjab soon upon our hands, and can easily forego the pleasure, for the present, of gathering Pundrapore under the Company's wing."

"What was that mystery about Captain Jones's appointment, my Lord?" asked Mr. Elchey; "everybody said there was some special reason for his selection that has never come before the Council? None of the members, to my certain knowledge, ever heard the man's name before."

"Really, Mr. Elchey, you have no more reason to complain than I have. Sir George Blitzen had been down in Pundrapore inquiring into Grantley's management, or rather mismanagement, and his Excellency reported so strongly in favour of Grantley's withdrawal that I had him at once transferred to Kaifiabad; and I wrote to Sir George begging him to recommend one of his best officers for the vacancy, for it was necessary in the unsettled condition of Pundrapore that the Resident should be a military man. He recommended Jones, and I appointed him on Sir George's recommendation, and there the story ends; and I must say that Captain Jones has not disgraced the Commander-in-Chief's patronage."

"Well, he must have been a very modest man to hide his light so completely under a bushel," said, with a satiric laugh, General Brymston, the military member, whose nephew, Colonel Congreve, had been among the disappointed candidates.

"Just what I said to Sir George, General," said his Excellency; "and all the answer I got was, '*he's the man for Pundrapore;*' and really I don't think we have any reason to complain."

And so the Council sat down, and resolved that the Begum of Pundrapore should await the pleasure of Government, under surveillance, at the fortress of Chunar; that Taptee Rao should be advanced to the dignity of Rae Bahadoor, and should take charge of the fiscal and judicial management of the Pundrapore state, in conjunction with the British Resident; and that the latter officer should act as guardian of the young Nawab's person, and make such provision as was necessary for the maintenance and education of a prince of his rank.

But the public had not yet heard the last of Pundrapore. Mr. Deek, M. P., who wanted to get into the Board of Control, and was taking a course of the Calcutta papers, had stumbled upon Captain Jones's appointment. To find Pundrapore in the map of India, and to turn up the history of the principality in '*Thornton's Gazetteer*,' was the work of an instant; and that very night Mr. Deek gave notice that he would call the attention of the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Control to a recent instance of the exercise of the Governor-General's patronage, and call for the production of the papers connected with the appointment of Captain Jones to the Pundrapore Residency. And Mr. Deek did call attention to the Pundrapore Residency in a speech which lasted two hours and a half, in the course of which he detailed the history of Pundrapore from the invasion of Mahomed of Ghizni down to Captain Jones's appointment, quoting largely from 'Mill's History,' 'The Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds,' and the 'Charter Blue-Books.' There were scarcely forty members present when the President was roused from his slumbers to defend the Government of Bengal. "There would nothing," said the right honourable gentleman, "have given the Board of Control so much pleasure as to produce the papers which the honourable gentleman had so eloquently called for, *if they only had existed.* As for the appointment of Captain Jones, it was easily explained; he was the fittest man for the post. I may mention," continued the President, "that a despatch has this day been received by the Board, stating that the officer whose appointment has been called in question has saved the Pundrapore state from a very serious insurrection, and has probably spared the Government the unpleasant task of annexing the territory. I shall be very happy, in the course of a few days, to lay the paper upon the table for the information of the honourable member who takes such an interest in the affairs of Pundrapore." The President sat down, and Mr. Deek collapsed into the smallest possible bulk, cursing his unlucky curiosity, as he read next morning in the 'Times' that, "in reply to a question from Mr. Deek, the President of the Board of Control said so and so." His great speech was thus denied to posterity.

The President was right; there were no official papers connected with Captain Jones's appointment. Sir George Blitzen is dead and gone, and we shall offer no indignity to the memory of that distinguished soldier if we print the following private epistle which has come into our hands:—

"From Major-General Sir George Blitzen, K.C.B., K.H., to Major Springer, Military Secretary on leave at the Presidency.

"Mussoorie, 16th March 18 .

"MY DEAR SPRINGER,—I have just got back here again, and deuced glad I am to escape the infernal heat of the plains. The march from Pundrapore was as hot as if there had been only a sheet of pasteboard between us and the devil's own dominions. Talking of Pundrapore, there will be a nice mess there one of these days. The Begum is a tigress—a perfect hyena for untameableness. In fact, I may say she is the only woman that ever braved George Blitzen, and I saw *something* of the sex when I was a *chhokra* with Sir Arthur in the Peninsula. A nice game she and that drawing-room soldier Grantley are playing, but I will put a spoke in her wheel. The Governor-General has given me the nomination of the next Resident, and by G—d I'll send her the ugliest fellow in the Service. Now, Springer, you must find out who that clumsy clown was that poked his head into my stomach at Bustlepore, for as sure as my name is George Blitzen he shall have the post. My lady Begum will then find that, if her plots can only be carried out by making love to the Resident, she must at least make love to a less pleasant object than Grantley. As for his qualifications, they be d-mned. Pundrapore must be annexed within the year, and it does not matter a straw what sort of a Resident is sent there. If the Begum knock the new man upon the head, the service will more easily spare him than a better officer. Bring up a lot of pickles and tinned meat with you, for the *ménage* here is beastly; and try and persuade Mrs. Cocket—Cockett of the Toshakhana Office's wife, you know—that the air of Mussoorie would be salubrious for her constitution during the next two months. There are three or four Rattle girls here, who are very jolly, and have been flirting heavily with some of the 14th. Order every 14th man to join his regiment without delay. Send a packet of 'Calcutta Christian Intelligencers' by overland mail to Lady Blitzen, who is fond of that sort of literature.—Ever yours,

"GEORGE BLITZEN."

This letter bears the following indorsement in the hand of the late Colonel Springer, C. B.:—"Poor Sir George! will ever the man grow old? Captain Jones, of the Jungly-wallahs, may thank his Excellency's *spectæ injuriam formæ* for a snug berth."

And this was the mystery of Captain Jones's appointment. Captain Jones discharged the duties of his post with some credit until Captain Grantley's retirement from the Kaifiabad Residency, when, upon the recommendation of his patron, Sir George Blitzen, he was transferred to that innocent office, and Mr. Harcourt succeeded to the Pundrapore Residency. During the remainder of his service in the East, Jones continued to be held in great respect among diplomatists, and when he retired, the 'Peon' devoted half a column to his merits and services—it was in the "silly season," when news was scarce. The Captain—he is now Colonel, however—still lives upon his laurels, and devotes his leisure to his favourite task of composing epitaphs, in none of which does he omit his valuable services rendered to Government when he filled the Residency of Pundrapore.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1594 Euxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1293 Bertram Rigby, Rutter—E. Bates & Co.
772 J. P. Smith, Williams—Wallace & Co.
1112 Wallace, Mitchell—Wallace & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

495 Valkyrien, Edom—F. Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

425 Davina, Leisk—C. A. Beyts & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1190 Seaforth, Woodward—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

NOT FIXED.

IRON SHIP.

1378 Balkamah, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1307 Inkerman, Kirk—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
755 Mystic Belle, Burnham—The Captain.
638 Rona, Jefferies—Lyon & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1217 Geelong (s), Babot—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 6th Sept.

FOR HONGKONG.

1909 Golconda, Coleman—P. and O. Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1567 Cella, Jeffrey—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1799 European, Abram—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

760 Sphinx, Catich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR GIBRALTAR FOR ORDERS.

1128 Ionia, Firth—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

627 Emilia, Caffeini—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

843 Milbanke, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1270 Hidalgo, Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

948 Alabama, Weir—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.—For Rangoon.
969 Assyria, Smart—B. I. S. N. Co.—For Calcutta.
535 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
288 General Havelock (s), Teasdale.—For Malabar Coast.
661 John Peacock, Finlay.—For Moulmein.
374 Kusrovie, De Padua.
1127 Nimrod, Lyle, Wallace & Co.—For Rangoon.
427 Persian Packet, Scheel.
470 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Hibbert.
1072 Stanboul, Hatch.
942 Tirrel, Morgan—Captain Morgan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James R N.—(Harbour Defence.)
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
Daphne (s), R.N.
2187 Magdala, Palmer R.N.—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor—(Tug.)
308 May Frere, Warner—(Governor's Yacht.)
Semiramis.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

NOTICES.

FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "THE FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d

The *Saturday Review* says—"The FAMILY HERALD stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials . . . . The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my FAMILY HERALD, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

TO ENGLISH FAMILIES RESIDENT ABROAD.

"You cannot imagine with what pleasure I look forward to my number of the "GRAPHIC" every week. It tells me just as much news of what is going on at home as I care to know, and its pictures are not only looked at with pleasure on its arrival, but are treasured up, and fairly worn threadbare at last by turning over and over."

[*Extract from Private Letter.*]

The "Graphic" can be sent regularly by Post at the following rates, including Postage, Christmas, and all Extra Numbers and Supplements:—

Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Malta, Mexico, Monte Video, Natal, New Zealand, St. Thomas, Suez, West Indies, 38s., or 31s. thin paper.

To Ceylon, China, Constantinople, India, Japan, West Coast, South America, 45s., or 36s. thin paper.

190, STRAND, LONDON.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
„ on demand .... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ...... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris demand .... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. .... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 4th September 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
Thomas A. Apcar, Esq. (Apcar and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants)—President of the Chamber of Commerce.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq. (Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., Merchants).
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's CONCESSION TO THE ARMY, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR SHORT PERIODS, viz.				
Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40					
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
				50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent. premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.

2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.

3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.

4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each*. *An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, Share Lists, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SIDNEY SMITH.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

[The "INDIAN" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the risks attaching to Fire and Marine Business.]

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

I.—FUNDS INVESTED in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
II.—RETURN OF 10 PER CENT. of Premium GUARANTEED after 3rd year to Assured on the "Profit Scale," with prospect of quinquennial Bonus.
III.—ENTIRE DIRECTION in India.
IV.—POLICY-HOLDERS ENTITLED to appoint an Auditor
V.—NO AMALGAMATIONS.
VI.—REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
(The only Company which grants this complete concession.)
VII.—PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT of Claims.
VIII.—SPECIAL Protection to Assignees.
IX.—FAMILY PENSION Branch. Open to all classes.

Military and Naval Officers will find the arrangements of this Office peculiarly adapted to their convenience while employed on Home, Foreign, or Colonial Service.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained at the Head or Branch Office, or of any of the Company's Agents.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 4, CHURCH LANE:
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

LONDON.
BANKERS—THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
AGENT—JAMES HASWELL, Esq., W.S.,
7, St. Andrew's Square.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. C. Peile, Esq. Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq. and W. G. Moultrie, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,728- 3-11
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE, one PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse-power, with 2 cylinders (8½ in. diam.), and enlarged fire-box, complete, by Messrs. RUSTON PROCTOR and Co.

One PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 10 Horse-power, with cylinders (7½ inches diam.), fitted and in other respects similar to above.

For particulars apply to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.